McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—"R. B. Hayes," says the Baltimore *News*, "stands for Returning Board Hayes." To which the Burlington *Hawkeye* replies: "Ah, smartie! Then S. J. Tilden stands for Shot Jun Tilden. Judgment!"

—The Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court has telegraphed a statement to Washington that the action of Governor Grover is clearly and entirely without a warrant of law. There is not a syllable in any law that warranted him in acting in a judicial capacity with reference to election returns, and the law is entirely specific that the election board is judge of the eligibility of its members. This is the situation and we entertain no doubt whatever that the case may be cleared of all difficulty before the time for the count arrives.

—For the first thirteen Presidential elections the President of the Senate, under instructions of the Congress, issued certificates to the successful candidates for President and Vice President, stating over his own signature that he [the President of the Senate] had *opened and counted* the electoral votes, and that he [the successful candidate] was elected. This was the practice from the very beginning of the government, and as it has the sanction of those who framed and thoroughly understood the Constitution, the present acting Vice President can, with great propriety as well as safety, follow so well established a precedent.

—The Catholic question is giving serious trouble in France. The President and Cabinet are on the side of the church, and propose to liberally endorse its schools and worship, and the Assembly is against them. The members of the Ministry have tendered their resignation, which their Chief is not inclined to accept. Yet his opposition to the will of a majority of the Assembly is even more distinctly a resistance to the will of a larger majority of the people of France. If he were to dissolve the Assembly, the new election would speedily make the latter fact apparent. It is therefore very unlikely that the Government will force a crisis.

Black Cornered by Blair.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has lately given a legal opinion to the effect that, because, as he alleges, Mr. Watts, (the Republican elector in Oregon,) was ineligible at the time of his election, Cronin, the highest Democratic elector, is entitled to the certificate. Mr. Black while President Judge of the court of this county in 1846, held exactly the opposite opinion, as conclusively appears from the following letter of Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, to Senator Cameron:

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Dec. 9, 1876.

DEAR SIR.—At the October election of 1846, Ephraim Galbreath was the Whig candidate for the office of Recorder of Blair county, and died on the morning of the election before the opening of the polls. It was found by the return judges that a majority of the votes for Recorder were cast for Galbreath, and at the October term of Court of Common Pleas, held by Jeremiah S. Black, then President Judge, the Democratic candidate, Samuel Smith, appeared and asked to be qualified as Recorder, on the ground that the votes cast for Galbreath, having been given for a dead man, should be disregarded, and the votes given for the claimant only should be counted.

Judge Black referred to the case of Mr. Wilkes, in the British Parliament, and denounced the seating of Lutrell as a highhanded outrage. He followed the line of argument of those who opposed the seating of Lutrell and declared emphatically, that two things were settled by the election in question: First, that the people did want Galbreath; secondly, that they did not want Smith.

The result was that the Democratic Governor, Shrunk, I think, filled the vacancy by the appointment of John M. Gibbony.

Truly yours,

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.

Hon. Simon Cameron.

——The grand musical convention held at Jacksonville closed on Saturday evening, December 23, with one of the grandest concerts that has been held in this place for a number of years. This convention and concert was held under the directions of Prof. C. B. Strunk, of Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pa., assisted by Prof. C. F. Green, of Williamsport, at the organ. Mr. Strunk is a fine musical instructor, and has won for himself many words of praise in this vicinity as an instructor of vocal music. Mr. Strunk acknowledges no rival. People were well pleased with the sweet instrumental music which Prof. Green gave us.

Firing the Northern Heart.

When the political leaders of the Democratic party in the Southern States decided upon secession, they were not sure as to the following they might have even among their own people, and lest they might count without their hosts, they first set about what they called "firing the Southern hearts." This they did by incendiary appeals to the State pride of the Southern people, to their attachment to slavery, etc., and finally to their hatred of Northern men and Northern sentiments; and through this process many loyal men of both parties were borne along in a current of clamor to favor secession wholly against their reason and their convictions.

True to their traditions and their instincts, that same political party is to-day engaged in a like occupation; this time, however, it is "firing the Northern heart." That old political demagogue, Samuel J. Tilden, utterly devoid of patriotism or honor, calls to his council his henchman, Abram S. Hewitt, and together they decide, pending the examination and adjustment of the disputed political returns from Oregon and other States, to issue calls for political meetings throughout the country, and at these to assert the election of Samuel J. Tilden, so that, if possible, despite the proofs and overwhelming evidences that will be produced to the contrary, the public mind is again to be educated to some violent resistance to the law of the land, no less damnable than that of secession.

Then, too, the present leaders of the Democratic party have found that some of their members of Congress, and many of their partisans, are not fully in accord with them in their present attempt to steal the Presidency, and these meetings are also imperatively demanded to stiffen up the weak and to reclaim the doubtful as well as to fire up the impudent and the brazen faced.

One of these meetings was held in Harrisburg recently by a few office-seekers and place-hunters, and these men, without other evidence than has been before the country for many weeks past, with marked solemnity "declared" that Samuel J. Tilden was elected President of the United States. They did not pretend to say that he was fairly or honestly elected, but that in their judgment he was elected. With the face of the returns from Georgia, showing Tilden to have a majority of *eighty thousand votes*, it was rather too bold faced for even these sycophants to claim an honest or even a fair election, for no man of ordinary intelligence will dare to claim in the face of the political complexion of that State any such return as in the least degree honest or fair. That majority is a palpable fraud on its face. These meetings are impudent in their assumption and are an insult to the intelligence of the whole people. They are fraught with vile intent and with purposes of mischief, and when patience shall lose its virtue, and the better elements of the whole people shall forget its reason, the retribution upon the heads of those concerned in them will be no less terrible than is meet for open traitors.

Contrast the conduct of Governor Hayes and the leaders of the Republican party, in this exigency, with the conduct of Tilden and his minions. He presents the bearing of a patriot and a statesman, a man of honor and of character. He counsels no political cabals nor untoward demonstrations looking to success foul or fair, but with quiet dignity awaits the issue through the only tribunals that are appointed legally to try them. The hearts that are being fired by these outrages of the Democratic party, and the forbearing patience of Governor Hayes, and of the Republican party at large, are not those that they will be likely to control when the issue comes, and we bid them have a care how much more effrontery they heap upon the insolent insults already endured.

——Choice canaries at Green's.

——Go to Sechler's for your choice groceries.

Railroad War Ended.

Peace has been declared by the managers of the competing trunk lines of railway running between the great marts of the West and the Atlantic seaboard, and the railroad war is ended. The great question at issue between the contending parties was that of uniformity of rates on merchandise shipped from western points to Atlantic ports for exportation. The presidents of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central railroad companies contended that they should be allowed to charge lower rates of freight to Baltimore and Philadelphia than to New York, because the distance from the competing points in the West was less to the former than to the latter. Had this been conceded, it would have placed New York, Boston and Portland at a disadvantage, and would have resulted in a large division of trade from these cities in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia. It was, on this account, strenuously opposed by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who considered himself pledged to the merchants of New York not to allow any discrimination against them. As neither party would yield, competition ran very high, and freights and passenger fares were placed at lower rates during the past year than ever before. The facilities for carrying grain and other produce possessed by the different lines were enormous, and the rates charged for transportation were so low that the traffic on the canals was seriously interfered with. Serious financial difficulties were predicted for the railroads, and the value of the stock of several of the connections of the trunk lines was materially depreciated, and indeed, the stock of all the roads concerned was more or less affected.

From time to time efforts were made by persons interested to bring about some arrangement by which an end might be put to the ruinous strife, but they proved unavailing from the fact that all propositions of peace were met by the New-York Central with a refusal to treat on any other basis than that of uniform rates to the seaboard on all merchandise intended for exportation. A singular fact in connection with the low charges for transportation was, that the merchants of New York, although their goods were being carried at lower rates than ever before, were not in sympathy with the movement. From the beginning of the difficulty to the end, they stated, time and again, that they did not want the railroad companies to carry their goods at a loss, but on the contrary, they would prefer to have them charge paying rates, so long as they were uniform, and no discrimination was permitted in favor of other cities. It is now thought that this object has been attained, and that matters will go on smoothly for some time to come. The amount of money lost by the companies in their late conflict is very large, and the economy that all have had to practice in order to maintain their position has been very great. The experience they have gained has been well earned, and it now remains to be seen whether they will profit by it, or whether the present agreement will be broken as readily and with as little compunction as was the celebrated "Saratoga Compact," and all those made subsequently up to the signing of the present agreement.

The rates adopted on East bound freights to New York are as follows:

	4th Class.	Grain.
Chicago	35	30
Columbus	26	21
Cincinnati	29	25
Cleveland	23	20
Detroit	30	26
Dayton	27½	23½
Evansville	38	32½
Fort Wayne	30	25

Flour is carried at the same rates as grain, and provisions come under the fourth class.

ADVANCE OF FREIGHT RATES.

Special dispatch to the New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The third meeting of the general freight agents yesterday, at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, resulted in definite action. There were present representatives of the Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Michigan Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis railways. They agreed upon an advance of five cents per 100 pounds on certain kinds of east-bound freight. The new rates are as follows:

	Grain.	Fourth Class.
Chicago to New York	35	40
Chicago to Boston	40	45
Chicago to Philadelphia	31½	36
Chicago to Baltimore	30½	35
Chicago to Albany	30	35

This new arrangement goes into effect on New Year's Day. It is understood that Milwaukee will adopt the Chicago rate.

Railroad Calamity.

One of the most disastrous accidents that ever occurred on the rail, took place on the Lake Shore road, sixty miles east of Cleveland, near the town of Ashtabula, O. The Pacific express, bound west, drawn by two large locomotives, caused an iron bridge over the Ashtabula river, 150 feet span and 69 feet high, to give way, precipitating the whole train, except the front locomotive, into the river below. There was a terrific snow storm prevailing at the time. The accident occurred at 7:32 P. M., in the evening. The train consisted of six passenger coaches, all of which were burned.

Among the passengers lost were Mr. C. P. Bliss, author of "Hold the Fort," and wife. There were many heart-rending scenes took place during the burning of the wreck, and had the first locomotive not gone over safe, which enabled the engineer to give the alarm, a second train might have gone into the break, for the surviving engineer informs the reporters that he could not see ahead two lengths of the locomotive.

The New York *Times* of Monday, says, editorially:

"We are able this morning to add considerably to the details of the awful accident on the Lake Shore road. Our dispatches show what bodies had been indentified down to the last moment, and may, therefore, do the sad service of relieving suspense in the minds of friends. But we are compelled to announce that the number of the lost who are definitely known is still very small in comparison with the entire number. One of the most distressing features of the disaster is the fact that very many persons have been wholly consumed, so that it seems only too certain that the extent of loss of life must rest wholly on circumstantial evidence. Of this the conductor's accounts are the most to be relied on. These fix the number who left Buffalo at 160, and the calculations of the conductor reduce the number who were on the train at the time of the accident at 131. Against this we must set the estimates of passengers, which place the number at much higher figures; but these, we are bound to say, seem to us likely to be greatly exaggerated, because, in the first place, none but the train officials would have any data on which to make a trustworthy estimate, and, in the second place, the [illegible] of the passengers were necessarily formed under great excitement. We may safely conclude that the number of lives lost does not exceed seventy, and may not be over fifty."

Woman's Worst Foe.

What has Spoiled the Lives and Ruined the Hopes of Thousands—Words of Truth that should be Framed in Gold.

It has been well said that of the worst foes that woman has ever had to encounter, wine stands at the head. The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the lives of more women—ruined more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought them more sorrow, shame, and hardship—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of women who are widows to-day and sit in hopeless weeds because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes scattered all over the land in which women live lives of torture, going through all the changes of suffering that are between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love like wine better than the women they have sworn to love. There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, for that step has learned to reel under the influence of seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink.

There can be no exaggeration in any statement made in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrows and the horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, of a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world at least. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow, the sense of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty (and not unfrequently the beggary), the fear and the violence, the lingering, life-long struggle and despair of countless women with drunken husbands are enough to make all women curse wine, and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere as the worst enemy of their sex.

Women, there are some things you can do, and this is one: You may make drinking unpopular and disgraceful among the young. You can utterly discountenance all drinking in your own house, and you can hold in suspicion every young man who touches the cup. You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and he is unfit as a man can be for a woman's society. Have it understood that every young man who drinks is socially proscribed. Bring up your children to regard drinking as not only dangerous but disgraceful. Place temptation in no man's way. If men will make beasts of themselves, let them do it in other society than yours. If your mercenary husbands treat their customers from private stores kept in their counting rooms shame them into decency by your regard for the honor of your home. Recognize the living, terrible fact that wine has always been, and is to-day, the curse of your sex; that it dries up your prosperity; that it endangers your safety; that it can only bring you evil. If social customs compel you to present wine at your feasts, rebel against it, and make a social custom in the interest of virtue and purity. The matter is very much in your hands. The women of the country, in what is called polite society, can do more to make the nation temperate than all the legislators and tumultuous reformers that are struggling and blundering in their efforts to this end.

Special Correspondence.

The Election of "General" Butler by Wade Hampton's Legislature—The Recusitated Sons of Liberty—The Purpose of their re-organization—Southern Committees—Congressional Items—The "National Republican" versus Fernando Wood—Mr. Orton's Case—Mr. Hewitt and his charges against Postmaster James—Society and Christmas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25, '76.

A brief dispatch from the Wade Hampton's bogus Legislature, announcing the election of "General" Butler to represent the chivalry of South Carolina in the United States Senate, has aroused a feeling of fiery indignation, by this wanton insult, in the hearts of many who regard the demands of humanity as superior to the behests of party, but have always counseled forbearance towards the white masses of the South and deprecated harsh judgment towards them. But this act of General Hampton's followers, who, he declared on a recent occasion, had accepted in good faith all the constitutional amendments in their full scope and spirit, and all national legislation, making the freedman the equal to his late owner to all intents and purposes, must be and is, regarded as deliberately insulting and defiant, as was the treatment accorded Preston S. Brooks by large numbers of his constituents for his brutal assault upon the most prominent exponent of free-State sentiment a few years prior to the rebellion.

The many murders of black and white Republicans of the South, as well as at Hamburg, and the shameless attempt to defraud the qualified voters of Vermont and Oregon of their choice for President, in utter contempt of the overwhelming Republican majorities, are only incidents of the *reform* policy by which it has attempted to roll back the tide of progress accomplished since 1861, and to turn over the control of the Government to the spirit of political ultramontanism, reaction and barbarism, which were supreme in its domestic and foreign policy for a quarter of a century prior to that date, and of which the same "General" Butler is so conspicuous a relic.

The views of the President, Senator Morton, Secretary Chandler and Post-Master General Tyner, as published, do not materially disagree as to the scope and designs of the Democratic military organization of the West, Middle States and perhaps New England, formed and forming for the avowed purpose of aiding in the inauguration of the rightfully elected President—Tilden. The identity of most of the present leaders with those who marshaled the treasonable sons of liberty for bloodless defeat in 1863-4 appears evident; and while most, if not all, of these gentlemen insisted that the Government should be prepared for any possible emergency, and that these armed reformers would bear a little watching, neither expressed any apprehensions of great danger from them; and the feeling is becoming more general here that the present demonstrations are in accordance with the tactics observed all through the campaign, only they are now directed to bull-dozing and intimidating the whole nation instead of a particular community or State, with the hope of stampeding the Republican party and quietly seizing the reins of power. It will prove abortive. The great party that saved this nation from the fratricidal assaults of Democracy will neither count in a President who has not been constitutionally elected, nor will it suffer by others such a perversion of constitutional provisions—not even by self-righteous reformers. The President, among other things, said that the Government was mindful of the need of vigilance, and that it was abundantly invested with legal means for suppressing any violence that may be attempted. Of course this causes such red-hot Bourbons as Fernando Wood to expectorate and eject their venom with spiteful malignity.

The reports of the various committees sent South will probably be awaited before any definite conclusion is arrived at in either House of Congress as to the method of counting the electoral vote; but since the signal defeat of Randall's method of making Mr. Tilden President by aid of the twenty-second joint rule, in the Senate, that gentleman's aiders and abettors in the House refer to it only in the most discouraging strain; and the failure of the more able men of the Tilden party in either house, to come up boldly to the vindication of Grover's infamous scheme, necessarily deprives it of what little availability it ever had; and it now seems that their only hope lies in their ability to successfully impeach the Republican position in South Carolina, Florida or Louisiana. The Democrats in the Senate have been forced into an acknowledgment of the Republican charges of murder, fraud and intimidation in certain sections of the South, and only urged Governor Kellogg's alleged inefficiency in defense; and under the circumstances they must make out a clear case to secure popular approbation.

Nothing of startling importance has occurred in either House during the week.

The reports of the Republican and Democratic committees which visited Louisiana have been quite exhaustively discussed and printed. The Democratic report deals ostentatiously with generalities where it should have refuted specific charges.

The silver bill and the post-office appropriation bills have passed the House; the passage of the first gratifying many and disgusting others.

No disposition is manifested on the part of the House to admit Judge Belford, of Colorado, though the majority of the Judiciary Committee have reported in his favor. Meanwhile that unhappy member of the Federal family occupies a very anomalous position—neither her Representative nor her former delegate being recognized to speak for her.

Mr. Butts, the member from South Carolina who is refused admission to his seat on the protest of private citizens of his district, also stands at the door knocking, with no present indications that he is to be admitted.

Mr. Fernando Wood just at present stands rather unpleasantly prominent—head and shoulders above his fellow-reformers—by reason of his arraignment by the *National Republican* as an altogether unreliable man in his business and official relations. Five full columns of charges, specifications and findings, from alleged official records of New York city and State, showing him up in a very unenviable light, have been published, making a decided sensation. He attempted an explanation or defense on the floor of the House, but what he said taken in connection with what he didn't say, and what the "Republican" has since said on the matter, leaves Mr. Wood under a very dark cloud indeed in the estimation of many of his fellow citizens.

The proceedings in the House yesterday on the report of the Judiciary Committee relative to Mr. Orton's case, was decidedly lively. Proctor Knott's recommendation was finally adopted, which subjects every telegram sent to public scrutiny, on a demand of a capricious majority of the House. Mr. Garfield's timely rebuke of the tyrannical and partizan spirit displayed, will be commended by every liberal-minded person in the country.

During the debate Mr. Hewitt hastily charged that his private letters during the campaign had been opened and tampered with in the New York post-office. This morning Mr. James, post-master at that point, brands the statement as false in every particular, and calls upon Mr. Hewitt for proof of his allegations.

Notwithstanding political uncertainties and hard times, the gay season has been opened with a good deal of vigor, and the cold weather for the past ten days has proved no bar to the usual receptions, etc. Preparations have been made on a very extensive scale for appropriately celebrating the holidays, very few Congressmen returning home for that purpose, as is usually done.

MAXWELL.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—With its current January number, this sterling publication enters upon the twenty-fifth volume of the new series (dating from 1865) and upon its thirty-third year from the commencement of the work; and as most of our readers are probably making up their minds as to what periodicals they will take during the coming year, a few words regarding the special claims of the *Eclectic* may prove both opportune and interesting. The *Eclectic* is unique among the monthly magazines, in that it aims to furnish reading matter of higher character and more permanent value than is contained in the ordinary popular periodicals, while at the same time including features which commend it to all classes of readers. Selecting from the wide field of foreign current literature, it is particularly strong in its departments of science, literary and critical essays, historical studies, biography, and narratives of travel and adventure; and the belles-lettres are represented by the best poetry and fiction that can be procured. As the publisher's prospectus says, "The object of the magazine is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial; each number containing something to interest each member of the family circle, while addressing itself particularly to that great body of intelligent readers who seek profit as well as amusement in solid and healthful literature."

The contents of the January number will indicate the character and variety of the fare which the *Eclectic* spreads monthly before its readers. They are as follows: "The Arctic Regions and the Eskimo;" "Bunsen and his Wife;" "The Laws of Dreams;" "Historic Phrases;" "King Henry's Hunt, A Ballad;" "Secular Change of Climate;" "Turkish Ways and Turkish Women;" "A Choosing;" "Charlotte Bronte, A Monograph;" "The Astronomy of the Future;" "Cardinal Antonelli;" "The Silent Pool;" "Forgotten Jokes;" "Parrots;" and "A River Song." A fine steel-engraved portrait of Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, is accompanied with a brief sketch of his life; and the editorial departments contain copious notes on home and foreign Literature, Science, and Art.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Goin' Home To-day.

BY WILL M. CARLTON.

My business on the jury's done—the quibblin' all is through—
I've watched the lawyers right and left, and gave my verdict true;
I stuck so long unto the chair I thought I would grow in;
And if I do not know myself, they'll get me there agin,
But now the court's adjourned for good, and I have got my pay;
I'm loose at last, and thank the Lord, I'm going home to-day,

I've somehow felt uneasy, like, since the first day I came down;
It is an awkward game to play the gentleman in town;
And this 'ere Sunday suit of mine on Sunday rightly sets,
But when I wear the stuff a week it somehow galls and frets.
I'd rather wear my homespun rig of peppersalt and gray—
I'll have it on in half a jiff when I go home to-day.

I have no doubt my wife looked out as well as any one—
As well as any woman could—to see that things were done;
For though Melinda, when I'm there, won't set her foot out doors,
She's very careful, when I'm gone, to tend to all the chores.
But nothing prospers half so well when I go off to stay,
And I will put things into shape, when I go home to-day.

The mornin' that I came away, we had a little bout;
I coolly took my hat and left before the show was out.
For what I said was naught whereat she ought to take offense;
But she was always quick at words and ready to commence.
But then she's first one to give up when she has had her say;
And she will meet me with a kiss when I go home to-day.

My little boy—I'll give them leave to match him if they can.
It's fun to see him strut about, and try to be a man!
The gamest, cheeriest little chap you'd ever want to see!
And they laugh because I think the child resembles me.
The little rogue! he goes for me, like robbers for their prey;
He'll turn my pockets inside out, when I go home to-day.

My little girl—I can't contrive how it should happen thus—
That God could pick that sweet bouquet and fling it down to us!
My wife, she says that handsome face will some day make a stir;
And then I laugh because she thinks the child resembles her.
She'll meet me half way up the hill, and kiss me, anyway;
And light my heart up with her smiles, when I go home to-day.

If there's a heaven upon this earth, a fellow finds it when
He's been away from home a week, and then gets back again.
If there's a heaven above this earth, there often, I'll be bound,
Some homesick fellow meets his folks, and hugs 'em all around.
But let my creed be right or wrong, or be it as it may,
My heaven is just ahead of me—I'm going home to-day.

If We Knew.

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down the road,
If our lips could taste the wormwood,
If our backs could feel the load,
Would we waste the day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be?
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window-pane
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again—
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah! these little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track.
How those little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns—but roses—
For our reaping by and by.

Strange, we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown;
Strange, that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone;
Strange, that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one-half so fair
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down in the air.

Lips, from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day.
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in sweeter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day,
With a patient hand removing
All the briars from the way.

Our Story Teller.

A Dream-Love.

CHAPTER I.

THROUGH THE IVORY GATE.

On the night of the fifth of September, exactly ten years ago, I had a dream which changed the current of my life. And yet, as will be seen, it was not a very striking one, indeed it might be called in a measure commonplace; but nevertheless it stamped itself upon my memory in the strangest fashion, and the face I saw in it, has, from that time to this, been the one star of my life.

I saw a smooth sea of deep blue, with white cliffs in the far distance, and whiter gulls winging their way above it, a trail of smoke from a passing steamer in the sky, and boats and cordage on the beach where the fishermen plied their business. And I walked by that dream-land sea in company with a woman, whose face, seen with unusual distinctness—much plainer than any other face I had ever seen in a dream—filled me with unutterable longing and love, such as I had never felt before. No need, you may say, to attach much importance to this. Many men have been smitten, as the phrase is, with faces seen in dreams, but they have passed away and been forgotten—fair visions through the gate of ivory which fade before the light of morning.

This dream-face did not pass away. I found myself remembering its lineaments and pondering over them; and as a natural consequence I dreamt it again and again. Days, and even weeks would pass sometimes, but it was sure to recur to me sooner or later, and the infatuation and love for it grew upon me to such an extent that I became pale and worn, and my friends were anxious about my health. The oftener I saw it with its sweet stateliness, soft clusters of hair, and eyes that thrilled me through and through, the more frantic I became with hopeless and consuming love. I had told no one—I was ashamed to tell any one—and while I tried to reason with myself against what was becoming a species of mania, and at times had thoroughly convinced myself of my insane folly, the dream would come again, and I was more madly in love than ever.

I have said my friends became anxious. I was an only son, and therefore considerably over-estimated by my parents, especially by my mother. My father, a wealthy contractor, was very anxious I should spend plenty of money in good society, and expected that one day I should make a marriage which would increase the glory of the family. Noticing that I was "moping," as he called it, he advised me to go abroad and amuse myself. But, although very fond of the continent, I had a strange disinclination to go there and persisted in staying at home. And I nursed my foolish fancy so wildly just at the time, that I fell into a strange nervous condition, causing me to feel mentally as if I was in a sort of clairvoyant state, making me at the same time really physically ill.

My mother noticed it, and being in London, insisted that I should go and see a famous physician. I knew that he had nothing in his pharmacopœia that would suit my malady; but thinking I should only be sounded and looked at in the ordinary way, and receive a prescription for a harmless tonic, and also wishing to allay maternal apprehensions, I went to Dr. ——. It is at his own desire that I suppress his name.

Now, as you may imagine, I had not the slightest intention of making a confidant of the doctor. It never entered my thoughts that I could tell any one about my dream; but I went to a man of rare physiological knowledge, and with this result: I was ushered into the doctor's room, and in reply to his first questions as to my ailment, I said I had felt a little nervous, and so forth, but that I should not have come to him except at my mother's request. He nodded, and then made a careful examination of me, sounded me, and then said:

"Sound in wind and limb. Have you told me everything?"

"Yes," I said. "It is just as I thought; there is nothing the matter with me."

"Don't be in such a hurry," he replied. "I said wind and limb—did you ever hear of an organ called the brain?"

I started and the blood rushed to my face. Was he going to tell me I was mad; and if pressed by this sharp-faced man might press me, was I to confess my dream-face? Dr. —— soon put an end to my hesitation, for he came to the point at once. In reply to the question, I said:

"Certainly, I am concious that I have a brain."

"And that brain might be out of order," he said.

"Of that I am not conscious," I answered.

"But you have sometimes suspected it?"

This was a facer, and I hesitated.

He continued, "Mr. Frewen, are you a dreamer of dreams?"

It had come at last. I gasped and half rose from my chair—things which of course he noticed.

"Really—" I said.

"Stop," he returned. "I know that I am right; but unless you are going to tell me everything, don't speak at all. You will be wasting my time and your own, and mine is valuable."

While he was speaking, I had taken my resolution. I remembered that the old conferences of the consulting-room are as sacred as those of the confessional; and I told him all. He listened with the air of a man who had heard the story before, and then asked me whether I was capable, if I tried honestly, of banishing the face from my waking thoughts. I replied that I thought I could; and he then said:

"Go away for a month, and then come and tell me how you are."

I left him and made the effort, and though I succeeded in banishing all memory of my dream-love, her face came to me every night.

I returned and duly reported myself to the doctor. Before doing this, however, I must note that I had confided my trouble to my mother; and she, having put my father in possession of some of the facts of my case, he was at once indignant and contemptuous, and I believe he thought that I was really going mad.

Imagine then the consternation produced by the advice Dr. —— gave when I went to him a second time. He listened to my report of myself, and then said:

"The dream of this woman's face is driving you mad. Go and find her."

Find her! What did the doctor mean? In all the thoughts of the face of my dreams I had never pictured it as by any remote possibility existing. The idea seemed to take possession of me like a new life. Was it possible, or was the doctor only suggesting it as a means of amusing a poor crazy fellow, by humoring his delusion? But at any rate I would go. I had already made up my mind to that, though it was not so easy to say where

"You are in earnest?" I said.

"I am. I never joke on such subjects."

"Where shall I go?"

"Nay, I cannot tell you that. Try and realize the locality indicated in your dreams."

"Shall I find her?" I said.

He hesitated for the first time.

"There is a 'heory," he said—"mind, I do not commit myself by saying my theory—that people whose spirits have met in this world rarely go through the whole of this life without being near each other in the flesh, though it is possible that one or both may be unconscious."

"I shall go," I said.

"Yes, of course you will;" and Dr. —— shook hands with me and bowed me out.

I pass over the despair of my mother and the rage and indignation of my father, who abused the doctor roundly for sending me on a madman's errand, as he called it. His position was perfectly justifiable. I could put myself in his position and thoroughly understand what a practical prosaic man of business would think of my errand. But then he had not seen her!

I left home to find her.

CHAPTER II.

A MAD ERRAND.

While my proposed plan was in the highest degree distasteful to my family and friends, the commencement of my search was by no means satisfactory to myself. It is all very well to make up your mind to find out a woman you have seen only in dreams, while many of my readers may think that such a case demanded a straight waistcoat, but it is not easy to know how to make a start. The world was all before me, but where was I to go?

I recurred naturally to my doctor's parting words. He had not laughed at me; he had humored me, whether with any belief in the dream or merely to give me something to occupy my mind, I could hardly tell; at any rate his words had impressed me. He had said, "Try and realize the locality indicated in your dreams." Even that was not easy. But at any rate it was some place by the sea. So I need not trouble myself about inland towns and villages. It had a look too, I thought, of a foreign watering-place; so I decided to make for the continent, and then wander slowly through the principal places of the French seaboard.

I dreamed of the face of which I was in search the night before I left England; and I don't know whether I was feeling rather out of spirits myself, but it was undeniable that, as far as I could judge, it looked somewhat sadly and reproachfully at me. But I had become so full of fancies regarding it, that I was afraid to trust myself to draw conclusions, and I dismissed the idea from my memory and crossed the channel.

I had not been more than a few days in France when I became conscious of a curious change. I had been to one little village on the coast, and was going on to another, when I remembered that during the whole time I had not had one dream, that is to say, not one in which I saw her face. It was strange; for although the visitations were by no means continuous, still an unusually long time had passed—that too just when I was thinking more of her than ever, and scanning each face I met with painful interest. The fact, therefore, made me rather uneasy; and I was eager for the night to come, to see how I should fare. Again there was no special dream, though my thoughts were so full of her that I don't know how I could have avoided a dream filled with her presence under ordinary circumstances. I am aware that some people hold that you do not dream of what you have thought much during the day, but rather of things only brought incidentally under your notice; but such has never been my experience. I can almost pass from waking to sleeping and can carry on the same train of thought, though of course it is most fantastically changed in my dreams.

Night after night passed, and still she never came. Full as my waking thoughts were of her, she seemed to have withdrawn herself from me; and uneasy as I had been at the first recurrent appearances, I now became still more so when they ceased to exist. Was there ever any one so unreasonable? I argued with myself; I had long wanted to cure myself of what most people would call a pure delusion; and yet now, when I found it disappearing, I was angry and annoyed at it. But still I would continue my search at intervals, and I settled to stay four months in France, at any rate before I returned home and announced my cure.

"My cure"—yes, that was what they would call it, when in truth I was far more worn and miserable now than at any time previously. I believe, indeed, that at this period I was in danger of acute mental derangement, for I caught myself wondering what there was on the other side of this life that men should be so loath to leave it. The blue sea seemed tempting, and I often thought that if this wild passion for a shadow was to mar my life it would be better to sleep in one of the little churchyards on the coast where the voice of the everlasting sea would sing my requiem.

The whole of the time I was in France I was miserable, and in no single dream, though as usual I had many, did my familiar visitant appear. My search grew listless, and I felt myself becoming infinitely worse as regards my nervous system than before I left England. From what I have learned of it since, I am convinced I was settling down into confirmed *melancholia*; and I cannot think of that period even now without a shudder at the recollection.

At last, finding myself at Dieppe, I suddenly determined to return home, and took the steamer which was just starting for Newhaven, lest my will to go should change. Never before within my remembrance had I been so glad to return to England. Never did the white cliffs look fairer to me, and the rolling downs of Sussex seemed like old friends. Immediately on arriving I went up to London, and on reaching the station I drove straight off to Dr. ——.

He was at home, and received me with cordiality.

"Well, doctor," I said, "I have come to report myself cured."

"Cured!" he answered, looking at me scrutinizingly. "You don't look like it. Of what are you cured?"

"I have had no dreams; that is to say, none of that particular dream since I left England."

"Ah, none in France at all," he said.

"Exactly."

"Any since you returned?"

"I only arrived to-day, and have not yet slept in England."

"Just so," he said, nodding thoughtfully, and then he abruptly asked some questions regarding my general health, wrote me a prescription; and seeing that he was determined to say no more, I left him.

As I drove away to a hotel, for my people were out of town, I thought of my answer to the doctor's question, viz. that I had not slept in England since I returned, and the way in which he had received it. Was it possible that here in England the vision would return? I thought the matter out carefully, as far as one can think a subject out which is purely surmised; and having settled in my own mind that being at home would make no difference, I dined with a friend at his club, and spent a pleasanter evening than I had known for some months past.

Night came; and before I went to rest I thought as I always did of my dream-visitant, but with the hopeless feeling I had lately had in France, and not expecting any change. Indeed, I well-nigh made up my mind that she had departed forever, and I went to sleep with a sigh at the remembrance.

The reader will have anticipated what happened. That night, the very first I had spent in England, she came to me again; and owing, I suppose to the rarity of the vision, she seemed to have gained new loveliness during the time she had ceased to bless my sleep. Never, I fancied, not even when she first appeared to me, had her face come with greater distinctness; and I woke in the morning with a more vivid memory of it than ever. Had I possessed the artistic faculty, I believe that on the morning after that dream I could have painted her so as to be readily recognized by any one who knew her, if she had any real existence. It is impossible to tell the length of dreams, for so much seems to happen in them in a very short space of time, but as far as I could judge, the dream on this occasion lasted an unusual length of time, and in fact seemed hardly ever to leave me during the night.

My first feeling in the morning was one of delight. I had yearned for her coming, and now she had visited me again, and yet, such is the inconsistency of human nature, I felt at the same time alarmed and startled at her reappearance. It seemed so strange that all the time I had been in France, I had no vision of her, and now the moment I set foot in England again, she reappeared. I had no difficulty in deciding what I should do. I would commence the search again, this time in England. The omen was too plain, I thought, to be disregarded; but before I went away I must wait in town to see my father and mother, who were expected, as I learned, in two days' time.

I had the same dream the next night. On the day after my father arrived; and I told him as vaguely as I could do, consistently with truth, what had occurred, and what I proposed for myself.

My father looked very grave, and (it was at dessert) played with his wine glass, seemingly in a great state of bewilderment. At last he said:

"You know my opinion of all this business, Frank, when you left home, and it is not changed. But it is much stronger, seeing that I have found a young lady who would be a capital match for you, and whom I am most anxious you should marry. If I am any judge, and I was not a bad one when I married your mother, the lady I propose is beautiful—"

"Stop, father," I cried. "I implore you not to continue the subject now; give me a little more time, and I will do anything you wish."

My father caught at the suggestion of a certain length of time and the chance of my capitulation, and said:

"So be it; go away, say for a year more; and then, if you have not found the shadowy creature, you shall come back and marry the girl I have chosen." And he added more to himself than to me, "Hang me, if I think she'll have such a maniac!"

"Very well," I said, anxious to close the conversation, "I agree. I shall go away to-night, and come back here this day twelve-month."

"Off with you," said my father; "I don't want to keep you; and discussing this subject has quite spoilt my claret. Pass the olives, and ring the bell for another bottle as you go out; and good-bye to you."

With this characteristic benediction I departed, and once more went forth on my travels to find the lady of my dreams."

CHAPTER III.

SEEN AT THE WINDOW.

Before starting, however, I called upon Dr. ——, and told him how the dream had come back, and that I was once more going in search of my shadow. He listened as quietly as before, manifested no astonishment at the recurrence of my dream, and said:

"I am afraid I have incurred a grave responsibility in sending you away, Mr. Frewen; but since you have been guided by me in this matter, may I ask you to take my advice once more?"

"Certainly," I replied; "but you are not going to stop me?"

"No, I am not going to stop you; but I want you, now that you are starting again, not to wander alone more than you can help. Prosecute this search by all means, but see as much society as you can; and I must add my entire concurrence with your father's proposal. On your return, marry if possible; it is the only thing that will cure you."

"May I ask you again, as I did before, doctor, what do you think are my chances of success? What does all this mean?"

"That is easier to ask than to answer. One reading of it would be as follows: You are exercising involuntarily a strong influence over some person unknown to you. What has been called odic force, may in rare cases act in this way. Whether the person you influence has any definite knowledge of the impress on your mind, it is impossible to say. She may, or she may not. This explanation, you observe, postulates her existence in real life. If, on the other hand, she exists only in your dream, then it must be looked upon merely *as* a dream, recurring in this way because your mind during your walking hours dwells upon it with such persistence."

"But I never dreamt of her in France, and yet she was hardly ever out of my thoughts."

"I can tell you no more. 'There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio—.' You can finish the quotation for yourself."

So once more I started on my search, and now, instead of having the light of her face withdrawn, it was with me day and night. Most distinct in dreams, but still ever with me to cheer me and to uphold me during my wanderings.

And yet even with that solace it was weary work, and it was with a heart very little attuned to them that I obeyed the doctor's instructions, and went into such society as I could command in places where I was very often an entire stranger. Every female figure in the faintest degree attractive raised my hopes only to deceive me, and I journeyed from place till I realized the truth of these lines:

"Night and day my toils re-double,
Never nearer to the goal;
Night and day I feel the trouble
Of the wanderer in my soul."

I also, as was to be expected, became more and more uneasy as the months went by, and the time drew near, when, in fulfillment of my promise to my father, I must go home, and instead of indulging in a mad chase after a heroine of dreamland, I must settle down with the wife he had chosen for me, if, indeed the lady would have me. The thought maddened me when I reflected upon what the doctor had said. If haply I was influencing the darling of my dreams, and she, too, might be conscious of it, how could I prove a traitor to my unknown love?

There was nothing to do, however, but to wander on; and I did so in vain, until within a month of the time when I should have to go back to my father and declare my willingness to obey him.

I was staying at the time for a day or two at a little seaside town called Rockford, and there meeting a couple of bachelor friends, I consented to go to a ball, which the visitors had arranged, and of which they were stewards. The idea was distasteful to me, but I had promised the doctor, and I should see new faces, so I went to the festivity. Some country people were coming, and I stood leaning listlessly out of an open window watching the arrivals. The moonlight shone across the sea, and beneath me the carriages rolled up to the door, and parties alighted at the portico of the hotel where the ball was given.

Suddenly I saw there was some commotion below, and the crowd at the door closed round a carriage which then drove radidly away, a gentleman apparently mounting the box near the coachman, while the servant, who had occupied the place, hurried off in another direction. Somebody had been taken suddenly ill, I supposed, and so it appeared: for when one of my friends came up, he said, "Extraordinary thing, Fewen; a carriage drives up, father it seems gets out and hands out the ladies, mother first and then the daughter. The moment the young lady steps out, she looks up, then she starts back, and falls in a dead faint on the carriage steps. She looked as if she had seen a ghost, they say; I wonder what was up? Egad, old man, she must have caught sight of your woe-begone face, and turned faint at the idea of dancing with such a scarecrow."

I listened idly and said, "No I don't think she could have seen me;" forgetting, be it observed, that the moonlight shone full on my face, and that the glare of the gaslight streamed out of the room.

I attached no importance to the incident, though the reader will probably wonder at it. I felt nothing unusual, only perhaps a little sadder and more uneasy; and to the face of my dream-love looked sad too, when she came in my sleep, and paler, I thought, than it was wont to look of old.

But no revelation came to me; and a month afterwards, when I returned to London, it would have required an effort of memory to recall the fact that at the Rockford ball a young lady arriving had "started as if she had seen a ghost," and fallen fainting in her father's arms. Had I then given up the search when the prize was so near Had she seen me in dreams and recognized me, while no indication of her presence had been vouchsafed me?

The reader must form his own conclusions. My mad errand was over. I returned to town to do my father's bidding in any matrimonial speculation he might suggest, and to forget, as best I might, that I ever had a love in dreamland.

CHAPTER IV.

MY MARRIAGE.

My father made no attempt to conceal the satisfaction at my return to him, and, as he was good enough to say, to my senses.

Having relieved his feelings by that remark, he made no further reference to my dreams and the chase they had led me. I was treated, indeed, like a returned prodigal, who, after many wanderings, had come back and received forgiveness. Concerning the young lady it was proposed I should marry, neither my father nor mother would tell me anything, but preserved a playful silence, my father assuring me I was so confoundedly romantic that, unless she burst upon me all at once, he knew I should never take a fancy to her. I was told, however, that she came of good family, was young, beautiful, and an heiress, so painfully eligible in all respects that I wonder I did not hate the idea.

It was curious that now when I considered my doom was fixed, I was by no means so miserable as I had anticipated. I was still dreaming of the one face of my life; and yet I could, it seemed, contemplate a marriage with another woman, not exactly with equanimity, but still without the shudder with which I had thought of it before. I could not explain the feeling to myself, and was foolish enough to be annoyed by it. Now I can understand it; but I had no key to it then.

It appeared that Miss Carnstone—for that was the name of my bride-elect, should she smile on me—had recently been confided to the care of my father and another trustee, on the death of Mr. Carnstone, who had desired the marriage as much as my father, but who also said that Alice declared that she would never marry, and he believed she would keep her word.

I had been at home for about a fortnight when my father announced his intention of paying a visit to the young lady, and proposed that I should accompany him, and see what impression I could make. I had become very apathetic on the subject, and consented, not even asking until we were seated in the railway carriage, whereabouts Carnstone Dene was situated.

"It was near the sea," said my father; "standing back about a mile from the shore on the quietest part of the Sussex coast, overlooking a tiny fishing vessel." The views were magnificent, and I should be pleased with its surroundings. "I suggest a few alterations, Frank," he continued, "for my father has a mania for landscape gardening; but there will be time enough for them afterwards."

"A place on the coast!" I thought, "and unvisited." It has been, I suppose, too insignificant, or I had missed

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it because the railway only extended to within eight miles of it. The information brought up a crowd of memories of my wandering, and as may be imagined *her* face came with them with maddening distinctness.

We arrived at the nearest town to Carnstone in the evening. It boasted a fairly good hotel, and my father, having a twinge of the gout, determined to rest there for the night and take a carriage to the Dene in the morning. Next day was a beautiful one; though my father remonstrated at it as being very undignified, I determined to start early and walk over to Carnstone, leaving him to follow in the carriage.

After passing around the base of some undulating downs, and then through some prettily wooded fields, I came to the shore, and in obedience to the directions I had received, proceeded along it to Carnstone. Arriving there I was struck with the beauty of the tiny fishing-village, for it was nothing more; and at the same time it seemed in its main features strangely familiar to me. I had certainly never been there before, and yet the distant cliffs, the contour of the shore, it flashed across my mind at once—it was the sea-scope of my dream!

The discovery had such an effect upon me that I trembled violently, and had to sit down on the beach to compose myself. The next sensation was one of delight, and then a cold chill. What if the locality of my dream had its central figure—what if I discover her while I was hastening to offer love to another! I had not to remain long in suspense. I walked along with my temples throbbing, and the beat of my heart as it were audible to me; and I had not gone many paces when, passing the bow of a boat on the beach, I came upon *her*!

The picture was complete. The vision was realized. There she sat by the sea—the Lady of my Dreams!

I stood rooted to the spot, gazing at her in utter forgetfulness of what she must have thought of such a proceeding; and almost on an instant she looked up from the book she was reading, and our eyes met.

I saw at once with an undefinable thrill that she recognized *me!*

One wild scared look, and then, as if possessed by some sudden fear, she turned hastily away, while I stood stupefied, and when I came to my senses she was out of sight.

There was no question of going on to Carnstone Dene now. I turned and went straight back to the hotel, then dispatched an earnest message to my father to return there and see me, as something had happened of the utmost importance.

He came back in the afternoon in one of the Carnstone carriages, and I found him in a great rage, not with me, for he had not yet heard my story, but with the young lady herself. He was nearly beside himself, when I had related what had happened to me, and my firm determination to make away with myself rather than marry Miss Carnstone, or any other woman than the lady of my dreams, now that I found out that she existed.

"By jove!" he said, in a high state of excitement, "have you all gone mad together? I have been talking to Miss Carnstone, and ventured to hint at certain hopes I entertained, when my lady flies out at me, and coolly tells me that she never means to marry at all, and begs I won't distress her by mentioning such a thing."

"Sensible girl," I said; "you can't expect me to press my suit after that."

"It is well to expect nothing but downright lunacy from you," said my father, still very irate; "but come, we must go back to Carnstone Dene. You and she may be as mad a couple as March hares, but at any rate let us behave like civilized beings, and stay there for a day or two, as was our original intention."

So we drove to Carnstone Dene.

I was silent during the drive, and my father was evidently too angry to talk with me. In due time we arrived at a fine Elizabethan house, and immediately went up stairs to dress for dinner. I found my way after dressing to the drawing room by myself, and when I went in, there was a lady standing near one of the windows, evidently Miss Carnstone.

She turned. An electric shock ran through me from head to foot. And then—I do not know to this day, nor does my wife know, who moved first—we drew near each other, and Alice Carnstone, my predestined bride, the lady of my dreams, was strained to my heart.

The footman who announced dinner ushered in my father, and the old gentleman will not forget to his dying day the shock experienced when he saw the situation. It was, however, a pleasant solution of all his difficulties, and it was nothing to him that we had loved in dreams.

Alice Carnstone is now my wife. The story of how she had felt the impress of my soul is mine alone. Suffice it to say that she knew me much after the same fashion as I had known her, and that it was she who had recognized me at the Rockford ball. Her absence from my dreams during my visit to France we could never explain, for, as the doctor says, the laws governing such impressions are not yet formulated. I need only add that she who came to smile upon me in dreams is now the crowning blessing of my life.

The Careful Man.

Soon after noon yesterday a stranger entered a Woodward avenue hardware store and asked if they kept shingle nails there. Being informed that they had a dozen kegs on hand, he further inquired:

"Are they genuine shingle nails, or only imitation?"

"They are shingle nails, of course."

"Let me see them."

A handful was placed on the counter before him, and he took several nails to the door where he could get a stronger light. After scanning them thoroughly he tested two or three between his teeth, tried to bend them between his fingers, and said:

"Well, they seem to be all right, and I'll take five pounds. I don't want to appear cautious, but I bought some shingle nails along here somewhere about a month ago, carried them home, and what do you suppose they turned out to be?"

"Six pennys?" answered the clerk.

"No, sir. They were shoe pegs, sir."

"That was strange," mused the clerk.

"And another time when I ordered shingle nails," continued the stranger, "the clerk put up four stove handles, three nutmeg graters and a coffee-mill. Can I build a cow shed out of coffee-mills? Can I shingle a barn with stove handles? Can I clap-board a smoke house with nutmeg graters?"

"Curious mistake, that," said the clerk.

"And another time, when I asked for shingle nails, they put me up four corn poppers and a match safe. These things have sunk deep into my soul, and you mustn't blame me for seeming particular. Now, these are nails, are they?"

"Of course."

"Shingle nails?"

"Yes, sir."

"Just write it on this card and give me your name, the name of the firm, the number of this store and the date of the month. I don't want to make trouble, but if I find when I get home that you have put me up bath brick and harness-snaps in the place of shingle nails, I'll come back and make it hot for you. —[Detroit Free Press.

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THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same during the year it has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

The SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people, by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

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5-13—tf

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For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

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The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

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6-39-1

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On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

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STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.57
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
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DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 6-29-1y.

COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT POWERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES of every style and description.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES to suit all minds.
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All kinds of goods in the Boot and Shoe line manufactured at reasonable rates.

no 34 m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FORSUBSCR TION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

he following rates ,

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

THE Democracy are so chagrined over their defeat that they are trying to keep up courage by howling reform. Sit and howl.

IT IS announced that Governor Hayes, of Ohio, President elect of the United States, will resign as Governor of the Buckeye state as soon as the legislature meets, after which he will rusticate, preparatory to his going to the national capital for inauguration.

THE ex-Rebel general, Ben. Hill, now a member of Congress from Georgia, said in a speech in reply to Fernando Wood, who proposed to fight Tilden into the Presidency, that the "Northern Democracy were invincible in peace and invisible in war." Hill made a mistake in not excepting the Democracy of this section, especially the editor of the *Watchman!*

THE South Carolina rifle clubs have finally gone through the farce of "inaugurating" their chief, the unrepentent traitor, Wade Hampton, as the pretended Governor of that state. The pretender has not even the shadow of regularity, having been counted in by less than a quorum of the genuine members of the lower house of the legislature without the concurrence of a senate of any sort. Meanwhile Governor Chamberlain is sustained by the national authorities as the actual Chief Magistrate of the state, and the political muddle at Columbia seems to be more muddled than ever.

THE latest news from Europe is that the British Ambassador has communicated to the Sultan the terms which Europe is ready to make with him, and that the Sultan has refused them; that Great Britain has thereupon declared that the Sultan must take care of himself, and has ordered its fleet out of Turkish waters to guard against any other impression, and the Sultan has proudly replied that his people and his army will defend him. On the other hand, they may learn that the Sultan has, through his representatives in the conference, accepted some of the most radical proposals, and the European powers have modified others, whence, says Reuter, "hopes are entertained," etc. Whether the wounds of the "sick man" are to be treated heroically, or whether they are to be salved over, remains, therefore, as uncertain as ever.

IN 1860, remarks the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the Bell and Everett electoral ticket was elected in Virginia; but the names of two of these electors, Walter Preston and Waller Staples, were misspelled in some of the counties, and the Democratic Secretary of State, by throwing out these misspelled votes, declared two of the Breckinridge electors elected. Whereupon the two Breckinridge electors declined on a point of honor to act in that capacity, as it would be falsifying the will of the people as intended to be expressed at the ballot-box. The remaining electors then filled the vacancies by appointing Messrs. Staples and Preston, and cast the full vote of the state for Bell. The Southern sense of honor has very materially changed since then. In order to get a vote for Tilden, now, it would descend not merely to buying but to stealing one, wherever and wherever the chance is offered.

Effect of Democratic Howling in Indiana.

The Democratic papers have made a great howl about the fact that the late municipal election in Boston went Democratic, although the same city gave Tilden 3,000 majority. The fact is that the city was carried by a reduced majority, and this is the tendency all over the country. The course pursued by the Democrats to forestall the result and insist upon Tilden's election, whether any evidence of such fact is forthcoming or not, has disgusted everybody. What the people want is a fair adjustment of the matter, and just as fast as they get an opportunity to express themselves, they will make their wishes known. Below we give the result of some special elections in Indiana, which are significant to say the least. The Indianapolis *Journal* of Dec. 30, says:

"Within a few days three elections have taken place to fill vacancies in the State Legislature—one in Jefferson county, one in Madison and Delaware, and one in Parke and Montgomery. In the October election Jefferson County gave a Republican majority of 310, Madison gave a Democratic majority of 856, Delaware a Republican majority of 1,360, Parke a Republican majority of 616, and Montgomery a Democratic majority of 133. In the recent Senatorial elections the Republicans carried Jefferson county by 410 majority, precisely the majority given for Harrison in October; they carried the Madison and Delaware District by 1,700, showing a net Republican gain in the two counties of about 1,200 over the October vote; and they carried the Parke and Montgomery District by about 359 majority, showing a net Republican gain since October in the two counties of nearly 600. The county of Madison, which in October gave a Democratic majority of 856, now gives a Republican majority of 176, showing a net Republican gain of 1,032, while Montgomery county, on a square vote between the Democratic and Republican parties, shows a net Republican gain since October of 363. These are very significant facts. They prove conclusively that the Democratic party in Indiana is not as strong to-day as it was three months ago, and that the Republican party is stronger and more united. They prove further, that the rank and file of Democracy do not support the leaders in their office-seeking crusade and their howl for 'Tilden or war.' The Democratic party has lost the respect of peaceable, law-abiding men by the filibustering course it has pursued, while the Republican party has gained strength and votes by pursuing an opposite course, and by standing firmly on the Constitution and laws. The vote in Madison county is especially significant. That has been considered a Democratic stronghold, and the leaders there have been noisy and persistent in their howl for 'Tilden or blood.' The recent election, showing a net Republican gain since October of 1,032, shows that the masses are not with them. It shows, moreover, that they have not scared nor disconcerted the Republicans by their fuss and fury. The same is true of the party throughout the State. So far from being demoralized or intimidated by the buccaneering policy of the Democracy, they are solid as a stone wall in the conviction that Gov. Hayes is fairly and constitutionally elected; that the principles of the Republican party are right, and that they must and shall be maintained."

FINANCE.—The gold market, under the influence of the Treasury disbursements, was weak and lower, and the price touched 107, with final transactions at a recovery of only one-eighth per cent. The more conservative element of Wall street look for a still further decline in the gold premium, in view of the very satisfactory condition of our foreign trade and our excellent credit abroad, the only element of doubt in their calculations being the possibility of civil disturbance that might follow any attempt to prevent the peaceable inauguration of President Hayes. This, however, is a contingency which, judging from present appearances, is not likely to occur.

Mr. Nasby's Psalm of Woe.

He Bewails the Present Condition of Things From a Democratic Standpoint—And Issues a Psalm to be Sung by Democrats all Over the Country.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
Dec. 10th, 1876.

Is Tilden again to be countid out?

Is all the money that the Great Reformer spent in Noo York for repeeters, and in South Kerliny for killin niggers, and in Louisianer for intimidashen, and in Florida for buggermuggerin returns to be wastid?

Is the labor uv the Editorial Burow, in supplyin editorials to rooral editors to go for naught, and is our plans wich we hev bin two years a matoorin going to run to seed in this way?

Three milyuns uv dollars hev bin spent, wich hez not been a ded loss, for sich as me got it mostly, and ez it went to the Dimocricy it is well enuff.

But Great Heavens! Think what wood hev followed ef that money and the killin uv them niggers hed accomplished its objeck! I am sick.

Yesterday I appointed that the following be chanted in the meeting house:

A SAM UV WO!

We are bustid!
Floridy, Looseana, South Kerliny!
In vane Wade Hampton rode the State with his rifle clubs; in vane niggers wuz killed, and in vane did we keep em away from the polls.

We didn't keep quite enuff uv em away, for sum uv the cusses managed to vote, and ther votin wuz our death.

We bull-dozed em in vane, for our bull-dozen didn't go far enuff.

The wind that bloweth from the South is a bitter wind and chilly, and the sound to us is a sigh.

Oregon is a slight hope, but the Republikin Senit will bust that.

Bein busted is our normal condishen.

I hev endoored more bustin than falls to the lot uv man, and I sigh for a change.

Floridy wuz our persimmon, and we reached for it, but our pole wuzn't long enuff.

In vane we countid dubble,—in vane we kept our returns; the Radikels scooped us.

And Looisianer, wo is us, will be returned for Hayes wich settles our hash.

We held out three aces, but Kellogg held four kings, yea and he cood hev played five ef they hed bin needed, and he rakes the pot.

And the South will become even as Massychoosits, yea worse, for the soil is better; and the carpit-bagger will have a better show for his labor.

The pleasant note uv the revolver, and the music uv the shot gun will no more be heerd in all the land, and ther will be hangin for murder.

The shiverly will hev to labor for his bred, or fill his stumick with clay.

Ther will be no more draw-poker, nor point yooker—quarter-racin will be not, for wher is the stamps comin from ef we are deprived uv our labor?

Uv what avale is it to kill niggers, and keep em away from the poles ef we are not allowed to count the parishes wherin we did it?

We do the wickkednis and are swindled out uv our reward therefor.

We killed a thousand niggers in the South.

And ez we git nothing by it, it is a grate waste of nigger.

Troo we hed the fun uv it, but we are not in condition to do things for fun.

We spent a million of skekels on Noo York and got a majority uv 30 000, when 10 000 would have done ez well.

Why didn't we scatter them votes in Wisconsin and Floridy and smite the enemies uv reform?

The Irish voted vigorously, and the repeeters wuz faithful, but we put 'em in the wrong place.

Like meesles, reform repeaters need to be scattered.

We are bein turned out to grass, while our enemies is bein still fed.

The post-offises, the custom-houses, the collectorships, wich we yearned after, are ez fur from us ez they wuz a year ago.

We get neer enuff to smell uv em, and the smell thereof enrages us.

The tigar tastes blood, but he wants his fill uv it.

We havn't got a taste, but the smell that we did git, sets us crazy and we gnash our teeth.

Mourn, Kentucky, for the niggers will still be free.

Weep, ye daughters uv Kentucky, for yoo will still have to dress yer own selves, and wash yer own clothes, or pay for doin the same, the same ez other people do.

Mourn, oh ye sons uv the South, for ye will till yer feelds, or ye will pay for the tillin uv em, or they will grow up to the jimson.

The nigger will swet, but he will swet for hisself, and he will eat the fruit uv his own labor.

He won't be a slave and, ez he will hev courts, his labor will ye not smuggle him out uv.

The carpit bagger will possess the land, and he will build factries, and ships, and skools, and he will go to congris and the legislatur.

Kin we have another rebellyun? Not any. For the South hez hed its belly full uv fightin.

We wood fight, but the Northern Dimocracy darent, and the Southern Dimocrasy dont want to.

We kin pass resolootions, and howl, but resolvin and howlin wont give us the postoffises, and wat is a government without them?

Bascom's will be deserted, and the grass will grow on the paths leadin thereto.

For without the offises, out uv wich to gather shekels, how are we to pay for that wich comforts it.

Bascom will look at his books, and the tears uv wo will streem down his cheeks.

For he will say, Nasby oweth me this, and Pogram that, and Issaker, hevin a stronger constitution, more than both.

Lo, these yeers hev I furnisht them with sustenance, and now when my barls is empty, the last chance uv gettin em filled is gone forever.

And ther is no hope of bilden up another trade, for the nigger postmaster dont drink, and the nigger farmers waste ther money on goods at Pollock's.

He will foreclose on the Dekin, and Issaker will he sell out, and they will perish from the face uv the urth.

And he wood levy onto me, only I aint got nothin to levy onto, halleloogy.

And all this wo becoz we didnt kill enuff niggers.

Our walls is tore down, and our strong places is made desolate.

Ez for me, my mind is made up. I shel quit pollytics, and shel go into filanthropy.

I wood go out into the highway, but there ain't money enuff in the Corners to buy me a revolver.

My mishen henceforth will be to collect funds among the Northern Dimocrats to establish a hospital for decayed Kentuckyans wich expected positions under Tilden. I shel appeal for a millyun, and ef there is any bowels into em they will respond libreily. I shel present myself as a sample, and ef my wobegone face dont fetch em they must hev harts uv stun.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Ex-Reformer.

—President Grant's life is threatened almost every day. He says that some days he recives five and six letters threatening assassination, but he pays no attention to them.

—Fred Barrett, of the Jackson, Miss., *Republican*, has this to say of the official count at his head quarters: "The returns are all in at our house, and after a full canvass and a 'fair count,' the certificate has been given to a gal baby that kicked the beam at twelve pounds."

Our New York Letter.

Yule-Log and Mistletoe—Christmas Thoughts and Scenes—Large Art Sale—Brooklyn Aid—Fire-Proof Scenery—A False Alarm—Harlem Lane and its Illustrious Jockeys.

NEW YORK, December 23, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—And now at last the crowning festival of this year of jubilee is upon us. Before this letter sees the light in your columns, Christmas will be already passed by—Christmas that commemorates the grandest event in history, Christmas of carols and praising, Christmas of peace and good will, the day of St. Nicholas and Kris Kringle, of Yule-log and mistletoe, of wassail and shining holly; the day of whose celebration the world will never tire; the day of good cheer on the table and good cheer in the heart; of cornucopias and tinsel, and shining children's faces, and trees blossoming with fire; the day above all others sacred to sweet Charity.

The season of preparation for the great holiday is a short one, in New York at least. Shopping commences about ten days beforehand, rather languidly at first, but growing, in volume and earnestness till the last day or two, when the belated buyers in one mad general rush fairly sack the glittering stores. Then the position of salesman at a place like Macy's or Stewart's is hardly an enviable one. From opening to closing, an eager, solid, and largely feminine mass push and struggle through the establishment, fighting and scrambling for places at the counters which it often takes half an hour to reach, only to be crushed nearly to death when the desired point is attained. No wonder that a wild look eventually comes into the eyes of the besieged men and women behind the counters, and that their answers to the invading army get rather curt toward evening.

But then it's Christmas time, and no one takes any offense, such is the mollifying effect on the temper of doing something to make others happy. It is the one time of the year when not even the most foppish aristocrat is ashamed to be seen carrying a bundle, the one time when the surly, oblivious company of strangers that man the upward-bound horse car at evening, glance at each other over armfuls of suspicious looking parcels, and smiles broad smiles of conscious brotherhood. I actually believe, from ocular experience, that on Christmas eve the most confirmed old grumbler on Manhattan Island would stand up in one of those unsocial conveyances from the Battery to Central Park with the handle of somebody's toy cart poked into his ribs, the claws of a Christmas turkey resting peacefully on his shoulder, and some fond father's rocking-horse resting between his legs—and never growl a growl. Purses open at this time that stay shut tighter than an oyster the rest of the year, for the Star in the East draws up the bump of benevolence as the moon does the ocean. So it's a good day, and I wish your readers a merry Christmas and much joy of it.

The holiday display in the bazars this year is gayer than ever. There is an endless assortment in toys for children. The mechanical ones, costly as they are, improve each season. These represent all humanity, of whatever age, sex, or nationality. Chinamen, in pig tails, bend over the wash-tub or ironing table; fat, indolent looking negroes, in gay bandannas, toil with the broom and scrubbing brush; French maids, with conventional cap and apron, mind the children, while grandmas, in silk brocades, take a promenade with mammas in more youthful array, and so on "ad infinitum."

The show windows, are, of course, gorgeous beyond all the rest of the stores. In most of them Santa Claus, snow covered, white bearded, and jolly, with a small Christmas tree in his hand or growing out of his nose or head, stands guard over an array fit to drive all the children to distraction with admiration and longing. A favorite subject for such decoration is some Court scene or house interior, the *dramatis personae* being dolls of all sizes and ages, dressed in the height of style, and arranged in entirely natural attitudes. Other windows have tracks set and preposterous little engines actuated by springs scuttling around the circle for dear life, dragging still smaller cars, from whose windows stare continually the painted faces of very erect and very self satisfied passengers. Others still, contain a water tank in which swim mechanical geese, occasionally run down by a boat propelled by the oars of two jerky little collegiate mannikins, or by steam with real boilers heated by spirit lamps. Inside, Noah's Ark maintains its perennial popularity, and the improbable elephant and stiff jointed tiger gaze blandly on all comers with the confident assurance of old and favored friends.

Owing to recent financial reverses the largest private collection of paintings in America has been brought to the auction block this week. This gallery was the property of Mr. John Taylor Johnston, late president of the New Jersey Central railroad, the stock of which took a tumble last autumn from 160 to less than 40, in consequence of the breaking of the Coal ring, which I noticed at the time of its occurrence. The sale has thus far occupied two evenings, and realized for the owner $318,000. All the works sold have been oil paintings, the water colors being reserved for a separate sale. Some pictures brought prices which are pretty large for America, and all averaged about $1,500 apiece. The figures placed on these canvases were totally disproportionate to their apparent values, the reputation of the artist being apparently the sole criterion.

One little picture by Messonnier, of Paris, hardly more than a foot square, brought $11,000, and Turner's "Slave Ship, a canvas that looks as though it had been painted by the novel process of throwing eggs at it, was knocked down at $10,000, and yet it was considered to have been sacrificed. Nearly twenty-five different works brought over $4,000 apiece.

The work of charity inaugurated after the Brooklyn calamity still goes on. On Thursday afternoon a grand Union Matinee was given by the combined efforts of the eight principal New York theatres, tickets sold for which being good at any one of the eight places of entertainment. This plan resulted in adding some $13,000 to the fund already accumulated.

Another interesting result of the Brooklyn catastrophe is the series of experiments now progressing with a view of learning how to render theatres thoroughly and cheaply fire proof. One day this week the Fire Commissioners received an invitation from Lester Wallack to come to his theatre for the purpose of witnessing an experiment conducted by Mr. Dion Boucicault, the eminent actor and author now under engagement in his play of the "Shaughraun." This experiment proved to be the rather startling one of turning an immense gas flame upon a lot of canvas drop scenes and flies. To the great astonishment of the audience, no perceptible effect was produced upon the inflammable material exposed. After long application of the flame the canvas began to crumble and fall, but without showing so much as a spark. Mr. Boucicault subsequently explained the phenomenon by stating that the fabric had been treated with some preparation of soda, which does not alter their appearance but makes them completely fire proof. The invention seems to be Mr. Boucicault's own, and is very practical, the whole cost of protecting a theatre being only $100.

Still another effect of the same occurence was shown the other evening when, during the performance at the "London Varieties," two boys entered from the street, and going half way up the gallery stairs, shouted "Fire." Without waiting to ascertain the truth, the audience, wild with terror, rushed for the doors, and reached the street in various stages of dilapidation. No one was hurt, but music had no charms for that audience after this thorough scare. The police chased the boys for several blocks, but were unable to capture them.

Our first sleighing of the season has filled our fashionable "lanes," as the frequented drives are called here, with the elite of both the social and sporting world. In the city proper the stream of plodding and unromantic travel soon changes the snowfall into black slush if the weather be warm, or if cold, as at present, into a substance looking and acting for all the world like moist brown sugar. So to get good sleighing one has to go out to the extreme north end of the city, and there, on such an afternoon as Wednesday or Thursday last, one may see some of the swiftest horseflesh in America, with such drivers as Robert Bonner, Delancey King, James Gordon Bennett, Louis Lorillard, and a hundred other prominent club men behind the steaming roadsters.

But one striking figure is missed from the flying company this year. The erect form and streaming white hair of old Commodore Vanderbilt, who, I suppose, has hardly missed a season for forty years before the present one, has probably been seen for the last time among those surroundings. I warrant you that he would to-day give some of his millions if he could rise from that bed which has been a battle-field twixt life and death during all these months, for one more afternoon of his oldtime triumphs "on the lane." He thought as much of his horses as of his railroads.

RADIX.

A Splendid Hair Dressing and Restorer Combined.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.

vol 8 35-1y

—The Democrats weaken. They mistook public sentiment, you know, and now ask leave to sneak into a hole, with the privilege of pulling the hole in after them, and blot out the record.

WE ARE SELLING

WE ARE SELLING

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Coats at - $3.50

Ladies' Coats at - - $4.00

Ladies' Coats at - $4.50

Ladies' Coats at - - $5.00

An Elegant Assortment at the very Lowest Prices.

Felt Skirts at - 50 cents

White Blankets at $2.50

Flannels at - 15 cents

Muslins at - - 6 cents

Cheviots at - - 8 cents

Men's Boots at - $2.00

Boys' Boots at - $1.25

Ladies' Fine Shoes at $1.25

Men's Suits at - $5.00

Come and see if it is true

S. & A. LOEB

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,' Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 1-1m

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

READING NOTICES.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easy, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N.Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache, which he sends to any address (post-paid) for sixty cents, or four packages for $2. Sold by most druggists everywhere.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salution is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pours of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a *cold* in the head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy that has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"The Man Without a Country."—No. 69 of *The Lakeside Library* contains the above splendid story by E. E. Hale; "They Saw a Great Light," by same author; "Familiar Quotations Humorously Illustrated," by F. H. Seymour; "A Dream-Love," by H. S. Clarke; "The Sackful of Sovereigns;" "The Parson's Pupil," by S. J. McKenna; "Our Two Squires," etc., etc. This excellent number is profusely illustrated with over fifty engravings. Price only 10 cents; by mail 12 cents. Sold by all newsdealers, or sent post-paid by Donnelley, Loyd & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

One Help for Hard Times.—To increase the product of one's labor, or business, and then to make the best use of what is obtained, will certainly be helpful in these hard times, or in any other. The hints and suggestions of half a dozen intelligent, practical men and women, who devote themselves to studying and observation, on just this topic, must certainly be of great utility to every one. We shall, therefore, do our readers a favor by directing their attention to that most valuable practical journal, the *American Agriculturist*, which is just now entering upon its 36th year. It is packed full of useful information, that cannot fail to be very helpful to every family, and to every man, whatever his calling, and whether residing in city, village or country. Each volume gives from 600 to 700 fine original engravings, that are both pleasing and instructive—to housekeepers and children, to farmers, mechanics, merchants, professional men, indeed to all classes. Its house plans and improvements, with full particulars of cost, etc., with engravings; its fearless exposure of humbugs and quackery; indeed its whole make up, and its thoroughly reliable character, render it worthy of a place in every household, and we strongly advise every one to have it. An immense circulation enables the publishers to supply it at the low cost of $1 60 a year, post-paid, or four copies for $5 40. Take our advice and send now for volume 36, to the publishers, Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, New York City.

The MOST EMINENT LIVING AUTHORS, such as Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Tyndall, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Prof. Huxley, R. A. Proctor, Frances Power Cobbe, The Duke of Argyll, Jas. A. Froude, Mrs. Muloch, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Thackeray, Jean Ingelow, Geo. MacDonald, Wm. Black, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Henry Kingsley, W. W. Story, Auerbach, Ruskin, Carlyle, Tennyson, Browning, and many others, are represented in the pages of

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Jan. 1, 1877, The Living Age enters upon its 132d volume, with the continued commendation of the best men and journals of the country, and with constantly increasing success.

In 1877, it will furnish to its readers the productions of the foremost authors above named and many others, embracing the choicest Serial and Short Stories by the leading foreign novelists, and an amount

Unapproached by any other Periodical

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☞ Extra offer for 1877. ☜

To all new subscribers for 1877, will be sent gratis the six numbers of 1876, containing, with other valuable matter, the first instalments of a new and powerful serial story, "The Marquis of Lossie," by GEORGE MACDONALD, now appearing in the Living Age, from advance sheets.

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"Possessed of The Living Age and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situation."—[Phila. Ev'g Bulletin.

For $10 50 The Living Age and either one of the American $4 monthlies (or Harper's Weekly or Bazar) will be sent for a year, both postpaid; or for $9 50, The Living Age and Scribner's St. Nicholas or Appleton's Journal.

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49-3t

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin, and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St. Advice free. No fee till head and all passes in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms, and his Worm Syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails. 50-1m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature during its Session for the enactment of a law, entitled An Act to regulate and control the legal advertising and County printing in the County of Centre.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Dec. 23, 1876. tf

New Advertisements

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CENTRE COUNTY. *Vend. ex.* No. 77, Nov. T., 1876. James, Kent, Santa & Co. vs. Ligget, Delong & Co. *Vend ex.* No. 84, Nov. T. 1876, Jno. Irwin, Jr., vs. B. & F. D. Ligget.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds from the sale of the real estate of Ligget, Delong & Co. and B. & F. D. Ligget, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Wednesday the 17th day of January, A. D., 1877, at 2 o'clock, at his office in Bellefonte. S. D. GRAY,

50-3t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CENTRE COUNTY, No. 213, August T. 1875.

In the matter of the account of Adam Hoy and A. G. Curtin, Jr., assignees of Shad, Seigworth & Co.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Wed'sday the 10th day of January, A. D., 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

50-3t S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next annual session, for the enactment of a law to be entitled, "An Act to provide for the more speedy and effectual mode of Collecting State and County Taxes in Centre County," the object of which is to make them payable directly to the County Treasurer. J. S. BARNHART.

Clerk to Commissioners.

By order of the Board.

J. H. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE.

Commissioners' Office, Dec. 14, 1876. 50-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of H. H. Vandyke, testamentary trustee under the will of Henry Vandyke, deceased, of Alexander Vandyke, now dec'd.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to distribute money in the hands of accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1877, where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

CLEMENT DALE,

vSn50-3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds arising from the sale of the personal property of Jesse M. Morgan to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Thursday, the 18th day of January, 1877. Parties interested please attend.

CLEMENT DALE,

vSn50-3t Auditor.

STRAYED.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, in Spring township, some time in November, a red cow with a white face, about seven years old. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.

M. P. WEAVER.

Dec. 19, 1876. vSn50-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between John T. Fowler, John Somers, and C. Guyer, trading as John T. Fowler & Co., as manufacturers and dealers in timber, lumber, &c., at Hannah, Centre county, Pa., and at Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of John T. Fowler and C. Guyer, for settlement.

The business of the late firm will be continued by John T. Fowler and C. Guyer under the name and style of John T. Fowler & Co.

JOHN T. FOWLER,
JOHN SOMERS,
C. GUYER.

Tyrone, Oct. 27, 1876. 43-3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 99 Nov. Term, 1876.

D. G. Bush *vs.* B. J. Slosser & Co.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to distribute the moneys in the above case to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties, at his office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, January 29, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., where all parties interested will attend.

1-4t W. A. MORRISON, Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre County.

In the matter of the estate of John Reesman, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the said Court, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the second account of James H. Porter and E. C. Campbell, executors of John Reesman, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, A. D., 1877, at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties interested may attend.

1-3t D. S. Keller, Auditor.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association will be held in the hall of the Undine Fire Company, on the second Saturday of January (13th inst.), at 7:30 P. M.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

January 1, 1876. 1-2t

Event Extraordinary!

FOR ONE WEEK FROM JANUARY 5, 1877.

PROF. S. A. HUDNUT

WILL BE AT

LOCK HAVEN,

in store lately occupied by Messrs. **Johnson, Ten Eyck & Rynder** (furniture dealers), with a number of

Estey Cottage Organs,

which he will sell very LOW FOR CASH, for the purpose of introducing them.

Each Organ fully Warranted for Five Years, at our expense.

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SEND 25c to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 8-49-3m

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III.—IT IS, AS IT ALWAYS WAS, ESSENTIALLY REPUBLICAN. It may quarrel in the future, as it has done in the past, with errors of Republican leaders or corruptions in the Republican party; but it can never cease to be true to Republican principles, and especially to those golden doctrines of civil service reform, hard money, the sanctity of the national faith, and equal justice to all classes at the South, which formed the corner stone of Gov. Hayes's admirable letter of acceptance.

IV.—ITS MORAL TONE IS PURE AND ELEVATED. The family circle is never profaned by anything which appears in the columns of "The Tribune."

V.—THE CHOICEST STANDARD AND CURRENT LITERATURE of the day is presented in its columns, including Correspondence, Poems, Stories, and Reviews from the most talented and popular writers.

VI.—IT IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARMER'S PAPER PUBLISHED. "The Weekly Tribune has done more to make good farmers than any other influence which ever existed."

VII.—THE MARKET REPORTS of "The Tribune" are indispensable to every buyer and seller in the country. Quotations are given daily and weekly of almost every article bought and sold in the markets of the world, and with unvarying and almost infallible accuracy. Its Cattle, Butter and Cheese, and other markets are the recognized standard.

VIII.—MORE COPIES of "The Tribune" are paid for and read by the American people than of any other newspaper of equal price in the country—a fact which is the best demonstration of the value of the paper.

IX.—THE READERS of "The Tribune" represent largely the best enterprising and progressive minds of the country. Persons who are interested in pure politics, the advance of science, and the progress of opinion, will find their demands met by "The Tribune."

X.—PUBLIC APPROVAL AND PROSPERITY have rewarded the independent and self-respectful course of "The Tribune." It has a larger and stronger corps of earnest workers among its friends than ever before, and constantly receives from old and new readers words of encouragement.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST.

THE HARRISBURG

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5 " " " "	27 00
10 " " " "	50 00
1 copy during session of the Legislature	2 00
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THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

Will be sent at the following rates:

1 copy, 1 year, postage prepaid	$1 00
4 copies, " " " "	6 00
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The subscription price of *Harper's Monthly* and *Harper's Bazar* is $4 00 each, thus securing the subscriber a copy of the WEEKLY PATRIOT for 50 cents in addition to what he would have to pay for either of Harper's publications.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, either by check or post office order.

Now is the time to subscribe. Get all the news and the best of reading matter at less cost than anywhere else by sending your subscriptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY PATRIOT.

Address,

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,

Harrisburg Pa.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

Amusements.

REYNOLDS' OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Thursday, Jan. 4

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

MERRY BISHOPS

In their new and charming Society Comedy Extravaganza, entitled

SPLINTERS.

The most brilliant, original and mirth-provoking entertainment in the world, comprising a galaxy of

ARTISTIC TALENT

Unequaled by any company ever organized.

For full particulars see programmes and descriptive bills.

Admission.....35 and 50 cts.

A few reserved seats at 75 cents. Seats can be secured at Blair's jewelry store.

1-1t

REYNOLDS' OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1877.

First appearance in two years of

BLIND TOM!

The musical phenomenon of the age, renowned throughout the world as the

Greatest Natural Pianist Living.

At these performances Blind Tom will exhibit the marvelous gift which has gained him world-wide celebrity and which has both astonished and delighted the greatest masters of music.

Admission	50cts
Reserved seats	75cts
Children half price.	

Reserved seat tickets at F. P. Blair's Jewelry Store.

☞ The Steinway Piano used at this concert is from the warerooms of Steinway & Sons, N.Y.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, in College township, about two miles north of State College, a red steer. The end of the left ear is cut off; a slit cut in the right ear; is about two years old. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

JACOB SHUEY.

1-3t Houserville, Pa.

NOTICE OF CHANGE of the Limits of the Borough of Unionville.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on the

3rd DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1877,

to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county to change the limits of the borough of Unionville, by adding thereto an addition of six Lots, made by W. P. Fisher, said lots numbered respectively Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

A. O. FURST,

1-4t Att'y for Petitioner.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the Third Monday, the

15th DAY OF JANUARY, 1877

at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM TARNALL,

1-2t Secretary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, A. D. 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that lot or parcel of land, containing about one-fourth acre, situate in the village of Pleasant Gap, on the south-west side of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike road, adjoining lots of Henry Eckinroth and Sarah Coman, late the property of Mary Cox, deceased, and upon which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 16x28 feet.

One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

THOMAS ECKINROTH,

1-3t Guardian minor children of Wade Cox.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877,

at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, late of Theodore Miller, deceased, situate in Howard borough, county aforesaid, bounded on the west by Jacksonville road, on the south by lot of Michael Holter, and on the north and east by alleys, containing One-half an acre, or thereabouts. Thereon erected a DWELLING HOUSE, Blacksmith Shop, Stable, and other out buildings. A good WELL in the yard.

Terms made known on day of sale.

S. I. MILLER,

1-4t. Adm'r of Theo. Miller, deceased.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of Samuel Leathers, deceased, the undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court, to pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Rev. Nathan J. Mitchell, administrator of said decedent, and to distribute the moneys in his hands to the parties entitled thereto, will meet all parties interested at his office, in Bellefonte, to discharge the duties of his appointment, on Friday, January 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. JOHN G. LOVE,

50-2t Auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between A. Schroyer and W. A. Schroyer, under the name, style and title of A. Schroyer & Son, dealers in furniture, coffins, etc., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by W. A. Schroyer, in whose hands the books are left for settlement. 50-3t

Bellefonte, Dec. 14, 1876.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

Dauchy & Co

25 FANCY CARDS, 13 styles, with name, 10cts., post paid. J. B. Huested, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 50-4t

$500 A MONTH to active men selling our Letter Copying Book. No press or water used. Sample copy worth $1.00 FREE. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR M'F'G. CO., 99 Madison and 132 Dearborn St. Chicago. 48-4w

50,000 Subscribers for 1877. Everybody is getting POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY, a richly illustrated, ably edited Family Magazine at only $3 a year. Specimens 25cts. Great terms to clubs. 50-4w

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

CENTENNIAL CABINET.

24 Illuminated Views of Centennial and State buildings, as printed on the grounds during the Exhibition; size of each 6½x4½, price 50 cents prepaid; liberal reduction to dealers; sent to any part of U. S. or Canada, post paid. Rogers & White, Printers and Engravers, 429 Walnut St. Phila. Pa. 48-4w

HEADACHE.

Dr. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. Office, 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md. Reference: G. J. LESTER, Cashier Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md. 50 4w

5000 AGENTS WANTED for the STORY of **CHARLEY ROSS.**

Written by his father. A complete account of this most mysterious abduction and exciting search. With fac-simile letters and illustrations. Outsells all other books. One agent took 50 orders in one day. Terms liberal. Also Agents wanted for our Magnificent Family Bibles. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. 50-4w

BANKRUPT SALE

OF MILTON COLD JEWELRY.

We will send you on receipt of fifty cents, one pair elegant engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Spiral Studs, one Collar Button, one beautiful Coral Scarf Pin, one Gents' Watch Chain, and one heavy Wedding Ring. Above lot used to retail at $5.50. Four lots will be sent, post paid, on receipt of $1.50. Jewelry circular free Address W. W. BELL & CO., Phila. Pa. 47-4w

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 1-4w

Active Agents wanted instantly to introduce the

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

Nearly 800 pages; only $2.50; rich illustrations; and a treasure as the BEST and CHEAPEST history of the Great Exhibition. Endorsed by Officials, Press and Clergy. Is selling immensely. One lady cleared $150 in four weeks. Act quickly; now or never. For full particulars address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 738 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-4t

Agents WANTED FOR THE **New Book Great CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED**

Demand equals the crowds at the Exhibition. One agent sold 40, two 3 each in one day. Over 400 Fine Engravings, costing $20,000.00, show the best exhibits. Wide-awake agents are quitting all the inferior books for this. Get the Best. Send for circular, terms, and sample engravings.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 1

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8 50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,

194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Late Immense Discoveries by **Stanley** and others are just added to the only complete

LIFE & LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE

This Veteran Explorer ranks among the most Heroic figures of the century, and this book is one of the most attractive, fascinating, Richly Illustrated and instructive volumes ever issued. Being the only entire and authentic life, the Millions are eager for it, and Wide-Awake Agents are wanted quickly. For proof and terms address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 733 Sansom St., Phila. 49-4t

$55 to $77 a Week to agents, Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 33-1y.

BIG

EST Million Gold Jewelry Combination ever offered. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' jet brooch, jet ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cents, have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold.

"The Boston Globe," speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods, as being honorable in his dealings and reliable in his goods, a recommendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Despatch, December, 7, 1876.*

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.

P. STOCKMAN, 27 BOND STREET, New York. 1-3m

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

GRAND OPENING.

VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any lot of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about posting other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER

than the advertised prices without misrepresentation. We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

☞ Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Agricultural.

Up in the Barn.

Old Farmer Joe steps through the doors
As wide to him as gates of Thebes;
And thoughtful walks about the floors
Whereon are piled his winter stores,
And counts the profits of his glebes.

Ten tons of timothy up there,
And four of clover in the hay;
Red-top that's cut, well middlin' fair,
And bins of roots, oblong and square,
To help eke out the crops of hay.

A dozen head of cattle stand
Reflective in the leaf-strewn yard;
And stalks are stacked on every hand,
The latest offering of the land
To labor long maintained and hard.

Cart loads of pumpkins yonder lie—
The horse is feeding in his stall,
The oats are bundled scaffold high,
And peas and beans are heaped hard by,
As if there were some festival.

At length Old Farmer Joe sits down—
A patch across each of his knees;
He crowds his hat back on his crown,
Then clasp his hands—so hard and brown—
And, like a farmer, takes his ease.

"How fast the years do go!"
"It seems, in fact, but yesterday,
That in this very barn, we three—
David, Ezekiel and me—
Pitched in the summer loads of hay!

David—he sails his clipper now;
And 'Zekiel died in Mexico—
Some one must stay and ride to plow,
Get up the horse and milk the cow—
And who, of course, but little Joe.

I *might* have been—I can't tell what!
Who knows about it till he tries?
I *might* have settled in some spot
Where money is more easy got—
Perhaps beneath Pacific's skies.

I *might* have preached like Parson Jones;
Or got a living at the law;
I might have gone to Congress, *sure*;
I might have kept a Water Cure;
I *might* have gone and been—oh, pshaw!

Far better is it as it is;
What future waits him, no man knows;
What he has *got*, that *sure*, is his;
It makes no odds if stocks *have* riz,
Or politicians come to blows!

Content is rich, and somethin' more—
I think I've heard somebody say:
'If it rains, it's apt to pour;'
And I am rich on the barn floor,
Where all is mine that I can raise.

I've plowed and mowed this dear old farm,
Till not a rod but what I know;
I've kept the old folks snug and warm,
And lived without a twinge of harm,
I don't care how the storm might blow.

And on this same old farm I'll stay,
And raise my cattle and my corn;
Here shall these hairs turn wholly gray;
These feet shall never learn to stray;
But I will die where I was born."

And Farmer Joe pulled down his hat,
And stood upon his feet once more;
He would not argue, after that,
But, like a born aristocrat,
Kept on his walk about the floor.

—*Thomas Lackland.*

Clearing Land with Dynamite.

Experience at clearing lands, both in removing stumps and large boulders with dynamite, in Scotland, has been proved successful. The following account is given of a late trial in an Edinburg paper:

A spadeful of earth was removed from the side of a stump, and a hole driven into the stump with a crowbar. Into this hole a cartridge of dynamite was pressed by means of a wooedn ramrod, then a detonating percussion cap, with a Blackford's fuse attached was squeezed into a small cartridge or primer of dynamite, and inserted into the hole in the trunk in contact with the charge. The hole was filled up with loose earth, about a foot length of the fuse being left bare. A match was next applied to the fuse, and sufficient time was taken for the powder to reach the percussion cap to allow the opperatives to retire to safe distance. When the explosion occurred the trunk was literally blown out of the ground, some of the fragments weighing nearly twenty pounds, being thrown to a distance of over two hundred yards. The destruction of the stump was complete. In breaking up big boulder stones, the dynamite was simply placed on top of the stone, covered with wet sand, and fixed with the fuse in the ordinary way. The result was the reduction of the boulders to fragments the size of a walnut. It was effectually proved by the experiments that land can be speedily cleared of formidable obstructions to good cultivation by the use of dynamite, and the committee of the society who watched the operations expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the result.

Feeding Hens.

On a second return home I found a second complaint from the best poultrymen in these parts—who had charge of my hens—that they had made poor returns for the care given them. I found reasons enough in the fact that they had not been watered. "Why, I never water mine!" exclaimed my model poultry grower. Faith, biddies, no wonder they welcomed their mistress, and flew straight to the watering trough. No wonder, after pining for shells that they risked their necks in the attempt to get them, as they were being pounded up. It does one's heart good to see them crowd around for their hot wheat bran, stirred either with scraps or wetted with skim milk, and partly baked in the oven. On the fourth day they rose up to sixteen eggs from seventeen hens; after this last cold wave passed over us, seven to ten eggs—whereas they were reported as having laid from one to five daily. I have reason to know that water helped more than any other one thing. If, next to fresh meat, there is anything I enjoy giving the hens, it is clear water; also a hot bran mash made in the "pot liquor" saved from a boiling dinner; potato parings can be saved to boil tender before adding their bran for their morning dish. The *Country Gentleman* taught me to bake all feed for my young chickens. I have never had a case of gaps since.

Eggs—How Increased.

If an increase of eggs be desired in the poultry-yard, before large sums of money are expended in the purchase of everlasting layers, we would recommend the system of keeping no hens after their first or, at the most, their second year. Early pullets give the increase, and the only wonder is that people persist as they do in keeping up a stock of old hens, which lay one day and stop three, instead of laying three days and stopping one. In some parts of England it is the invariable rule to keep the pullets only one year. Feeding will do a great deal (a surprising work, indeed) in the production of eggs; but not when the old hen is concerned. They may put on fat but they cannot put down eggs. Their tale is told, their work is over. Nothing remains to be done with them but to give them a smell of the kitchen fire, and the sooner they get that the better. Of course there are some old favorites whose lives ought to be spared as long as they can send forth their representatives. Judicious mating—by which we meam of the advantage of a comparatively youthful cockerel—may be the means of even exhibition poultry making their appearance from the eggs of the good old hen; and here we have the exception to the rule upon which we insist.

According to the "Iron Age," a wedge or plate of iron has been found imbeded in the masonry of the great Pyramid, the indications being that it must have been wrought in the age of Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as 5,400 years ago. This makes the use of iron about 2,500 years more ancient than it is supposed to be, and affords opportunity for explaining the cutting of the sharp and well defined hieroglyphics on porphyry, granite and other hard stones employed in the construction of Egyptian pyramids, temples, and tombs. How these could have been cut before the age of iron has been a puzzling question to many. Further investigation may show iron to have been in use 6,000 years ago.

Miscellaneous Cards.

D. R. B. NEVIN,
(Late United States Pension Agent),
Attorney-at-Law,
and Solicitor of Claims,
725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n19-6m

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST.
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v8n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.
COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO
Cigars, Etc.,
NO. 255 MARKET STREET
(NORTH SIDE)
PHILADELPHIA.
v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,
General Advertising Agent,
5 Beekman St., New York.
v8no46 1y

Iron City College.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.
☞ **Students received at any time.** ☜
Address for circulars containing full particulars,
35m4 **J. C. SMITH, A. M.,** Principal.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SEIGERT, Cash'r
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont e Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
v8-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want Ball Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES
v8-12-1

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.
Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the
KEYSTONE BAKERY,
opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of
BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.
Mr. Albert Kauth,
AT THE
Bishop St. Bakery,
is now making the VERY BEST
Bread, Cakes and Pies,
in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.
Candies & Confections
of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.
ICE CREAM!
An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Medical.

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula,** and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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H. M. Herrington,

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The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established
DRUG STORE,
late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions,
and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day
or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.
H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

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HARPER BROTHERS
SPRING STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
DEALERS IN
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—AND—
West India Goods
FLOUR & GRAIN,
Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of
Dry Goods
AND
GROCERIES
which they are selling at
PANIC PRICES
Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.
CALL AND SEE
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Shortlidge & Co.,
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COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE
WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,
prepared expressly for family use.
BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.
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WOOD or COAL BURNT,
challenges competition as to quality.
Agents for the sale of
DUPONT'S POWDER
RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.
FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
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all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES,
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
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HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the
Very Best Quality
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Our Coal is of the very
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and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
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and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.
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or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.
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LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,
Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire
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BOOTS,
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Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

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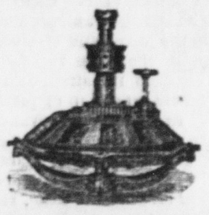

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Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.
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Our Fashion Letter.

BY MRS. GRUNDY.

WINTER HATS.

Of course the Christmas holiday fashions are supposed to be the highest touch of art, and no one disputes the fact that they always are an improvement on the first crude Fall styles. But this year there is less difference to be seen than is usually the case. Economy is the favorite topic among feminine New Yorkers, but it is difficult to see in what they have carried out their good ideas. Perhaps millinery shows it somewhat—bonnets being plainer than the first fall opening indicated. The "show hats" were then piled up with several stories of loops, flowers and feathers, while now we see a great number of simpler and to us more artistic bonnets, depending on their rich material and stylish makeup rather than on quantity of trimming. Plain bands of silk and velvet, with a few loops and a steel and buckle can be arranged on a pretty felt in such a way as to make a charming effect. Of course, feathers improve, but they are not absolutely necessary as our milliners would fain have us believe. The "Cavalier" and "Stanley" are the favorite shapes in hats. The former has a wide brim and high crown, making a long plume almost indispensable, the latter has the brim very drooping, almost fitting the forehead. Then there are intermediate shapes of various styles, the English walking hat, always a standard, and others more fantastic. Some of these are turned up at one side and worn far back on the head, some even turned up at the *side* of the back while a broad brim reaches out in front. But this brigandish fashion is almost entirely monopolized by our gay young friends of the white vails and black court plaster and choked up necks. Gray felt is the favorite material. Bonnets have not changed very much except to be a little closer fitting in the back and higher in front.

COLORS AGAIN.

In dress the most convenient as well as the most stylish suit for general street wear is of brown camel's hair, cashmere serge or basket clothes. This is usually made up in a very long and full overskirt and stylish jacket, both trimmed with tassel fringe and worn over black or brown silk skirt. Obscure stripes are still worn but plain and damasse goods are better. There is a greater inclination toward colors, both in house and street costumes. The good taste of American ladies always prompts them to make black the standard dress for street wear, and even four-fifths of the shoppers are so attired. But for calling, visiting and carriage wear the dark shades of green, plum, blue and maroon are much worn. In party dresses gay contrasts are produced, even blue silk and green are piped with cardinal, and blue and green put together.

TRIMMINGS.

To return to woolen goods, the dark gray and black mixed wool material made up with black silk is very stylish. Polonaises of this material are pretty, draped low in the back, trimmed simply with cords and bows of black silk, and worn over one of those made-over black silk skirts that form so important a part of almost every lady's wardrobe. Overskirts are longer than ever, if possible, the length before looping often exceeding that of the underskirt. As a result the underskirts are not trimmed very much, one riffle alone generally being used. Somtimes the skirt is perfectly plain if of rich material. The fringe of the overskirt shows very handsomely over this skirt. And this fringe seems to be almost indispensible. Pretty woolen tassel fringe can be bought for from thirty to seventy-five cents a yard. Ball fringe is somewhat used, but it has a netted heading. Black fringe silk comes in a hundred styles, very deep netted heading being most expensive and most elegant. The handsomest has a heading of half a yard, each square of netting being ornamented with a small ball. About a yard of this trims the whole front of a dress, being headed of course by a wide fold of velvet or silk.

OLD AND NEW.

The "Princess" seems to be about the most novel thing in the cut of dresses. It often has a sort of riding habit look, and is trimmed up the front with *passementerie*. Some ladies of majestic figure affect a military style in this dress, small high breast pockets, and real military braid trimmings. These braids are to be used very much, gold, silver and steel and cut out patterns imitating embroidery. Plaitings and flutings seem to be imperishable. The plain cuirass is still the waist for all dresses except the polonaise and princess. It is sometimes pointed now and made longer than formerly, but not in the house dresses. Pretty silk bows are occasionally put on the front in place of buttons, or otherwise disposed on the waist. For instance two bows at each side of the skirt of the cuirass, the upper one a little longer than the lower. Bows are "fat," very snugly made, and are prettier of doubled silk than of ribbon.

The Dolman is the rage in outside garments. On cold days we see the long fur-trimmed or lined pelisses of last year with hat trimmed in fur to match. Dark furs are most fashionable, except for lining. All garments are long of whatever shape.

They say that in Paris soft foulard is universally used for underwear, being pronounced more sanitary than flannel—also more costly. They are wearing those hideous long nets in Paris with bows at the top. Garlands of flowers are to be very much worn on party dresses.

Bustles, if worn at all, are so entirely flat at the top as not to be observed.

The cuirass is often fastened at the back, this style being considered more becoming to the figure. Ecru is a thing of the past. Silver filagree jewelry, such as was sold in large quantities from the Italian department at the Centennial, is much worn and very tasteful.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility, and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good a condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Very respectfully,

MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of card room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of desease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine, furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefitted

THOS. GILMORE,
129½ Walnut Street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,

Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (Vegetine) in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.
49-1m

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EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
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Heavy Forgings,

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will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

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PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

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(Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

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A VALUABLE FARM

containing 156 acres more or less. There is also TEN ACRES of valuable TIMBER, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered, Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE,

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NICE LOT OF FINE FRUIT TREES.

Near the place are several manufactories, and shops of all kinds convenient. It is expected that the depot will be located on lands adjoining. If purchasers desired the farm could be subdivided to suit.

For particulars address,

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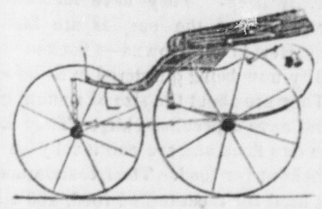

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is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport, Its

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is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

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are run on all through trains of this road.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" " Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m
" " Baltimore		1. 20 p. m
" " Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		8.55 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.20 p. m
" " " Erie		10.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		5.25 p. m
" " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " Baltimore		9.10 p. m
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport		8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven		9.40a. m
" " Renovo		10.53 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
" " " Baltimore		7.30 a. m
" " " Harrisb'g		10.45 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		1.50 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		3.15 p. m
" " " Renovo		4.15 p. m
" " " Kane		8.45 p. m
" " " Buffolo		
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila		8.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore		6.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		7.30 p. m
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" " " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " " Baltimore		9.10 p. m
" " " Harrisburg		4.10 a. m
" " " arr. at Williamsp't		7.40 a. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie		7.00 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		6.30 a. m
" " " Williamsp't		7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g		11.40 a. m
" " " Baltimore		6.25 p. m
" " " Philadelphia		9.30 p. m
" " " New York		7.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane		6.00 a m
" " " Renovo		10.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven		11.20 a m
" " " Williamsport		12.40 p m
" " arr at Harrisburg		4.10 p m
" " " Philadelphia		7.20 p m
" " " New York		10.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore		6.35 p. m
" " " Washington		9.02 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" " Renovo		8.55 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.05 p. m
" " Williamsp't		11.15 p. m
" arr. at Harrisburg		2.45 a. m
" " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " Phila		7.00 a. m
" " New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.55 a m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a m
" " " Philadelphia		7.35 a m
" " " New York		10.25 a m
SUNDAY EX. leaves Williamsport		2.15 a m
" " arr. at Harrisburgh		11.40 a m
" " " Philadelphia		3.30 p. m
" " " New York		6.45 p. m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 p. m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

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Gen'l Sup't

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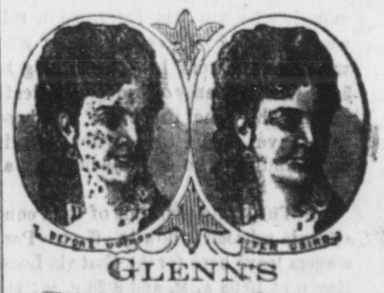

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Filling ice houses has been the work of the past two weeks.

——The Merry Bishops and Blind Tom will amuse the Bellefonters Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

——A slight sprinkling of snow over a smooth spot of ice enlivens a slip-up on the pavement amazingly. We've noticed this frequently.

——Thomas A. Hicks & Bro. have on hand the very best assortment of skates and sleds to be found in the town or county. All the boys who want to slide or skate on the sidewalks and get arrested by our very efficient police, can find at this store the very best article in the market.

——The maddest man in Bellefonte on New Year's day is a resident of Spring street. He sat up Sunday night with the intention of seeing the old year depart and the new come in, and had prepared a short address to deliver on the occasion. He fell asleep in his chair, however, and missed his opportunity by just nine minutes.

——Many of the tax-payers who pay for water are anxious to know why the supply is so irregular. As there are two Democrats to one Republican on the committee, perhaps the *Watchman* can give us some light on the subject. It is asserted that at least two of the Democratic reform councilmen are interested in having a scarcity of water. How is it, Borough Fathers?

——Here is a paragraph from an exchange which has a double application: The easiest way for a citizen of a place to kill its prosperity is to purchase all his goods abroad; and the easiest way to make people go abroad is to neglect to advertise at home. People who don't believe that advertising pays should not complain if people, attracted by the liberal advertising of merchants in other places, go abroad to do their trading.

——The late proprietor of the Bush House, Peter Curren, proved to be a Philadelphia plug, who wears a silk hat on the side of his head and looks wise, indicating that he is a modern reform Democrat, who sojourned here about two months and stepped down and out, leaving several unpaid bills behind him. He had several town callers last week, but the unbiquitous Peter wasn't there.

——Now that we are in the midst of winter when work is scarce and money more so, would it not be well for those who have plenty at their command to make some inquiry about their fellow mortals who are less fortunate in this worlds goods? There are plenty who are willing to work but not willing to beg, whose scanty garments indicate want. The time has come for those who have means to contribute their mite, and let it be done judiciously at once.

—— The winter schedule of the Pennsylvania railroad is now in effect. Passengers leave here for the East via Lock Haven at 10:08 A. M. and 8:28 P. M; via Tyrone 4:35 P. M., making direct connections, and for the West at 11:14 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Passengers leave Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M., Niagara express via Lock Haven, and arrive here at 4:35 P. M.—daylight train. Passengers leaving Philadelphia via Tyrone at 8 o'clock A. M., and 11:30 A. M., arrive here at 8:28 P. M., and on leaving at 11:55 P. M arrive here at 10:08 A. M.

——Among the many visitors to our town during the holidays was our old friend and fellow-townsman, Marx Herman, of Tyrone. The Messrs. Herman's built up an enviable reputation here for selling goods cheap and invariably at "one price." This mode of doing business faithfully carried out attracted the attention of our best class of citizens in this community, and led to the engagement of Mr. Henry Herman to superintend and manage the large store of Messrs. Valentines, who also retains his interest in the Tyrone establishment. We are glad to know that Marx is permanently located in Tyrone, and runs one of the finest stores in that thriving village on a strict cash basis and one price. This mode of doing business will ultimately be crowned with success.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—A quarterly meeting of the Centre county Christian Temperance Alliance was held here to-day. The Alliance assembled in the M. E. church at 9.30 A. M.

After one-half hour of devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. James Calder, D. D., Mr. S. S. Lyon, president of the Alliance, took charge of the meeting and appointed the following committees:

Committee on business.—Rev. M. L. Smyser, Christian Buck, Mr. Bishop, and Rev. G. W. Miller.

Committee on resolutions.—Rev. G. W. Miller, Rev. D. F. Davis, and G. W. Mattern.

The constitution was then read and some remarks made on the object of the Alliance, when the convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Alliance convened at two o'clock. After devotional exercises, led by the president, Mr. Miller read an essay on "The Liquor Trafic as the Great American Curse." The committee on resolutions then made its report, after which some pointed and practical remarks were made by Dr. Calder, Dr. Pierce, and Rev. Mr. Miller.

Dr. Calder defined very clearly the position churches and individual members of the same should take in this temperance movement, and urged each Christian to totally abstain from, and discountenance the use or manufacture of, intoxicating drink.

Dr. Pierce, by refering to cases under his own observation, of persons who had been intemperate, showed plainly the fatal results arising from the use of alcoholic stimulants by practicing physicians.

Mr. Miller made some very plain statements as to the duty of ministers throughout the country. After singing and prayer the Alliance adjourned, to meet at seven in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Alliance met promptly at the appointed time. The usual devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Smyser. The president then addressed the convention, stating plainly and definitely the character, object, and aim of the C. T. A.; after which Dr. Calder spoke concerning the Alliance as "promotive of Christian union."

The Dr. first showed that the object aimed at by the Alliance is such as commends itself to all Christians; secondly, that the means employed by the Alliance are available to, and ought to be used by, all the churches; that no objection can be found to them because of any political tendency, or any resemblance to the means used by any secret societies.

Following this, an address was made by Rev. Mr. Miller, in which he urged immediate action on the part of ministers and church members in carrying out the work of the Alliance.

The following resolutions, reported at the afternoon session by the committee appointed for that purpose, were again read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God has ordained three great primal institutions, viz., the family, the state, and the church, for the training and education of mankind; and,

WHEREAS, The liquor traffic, and the crime of drunkenness which it fosters, counteracts, and in many instances actually destroys, the beneficent design and influence of these institutions; and,

WHEREAS, God, in the domain of morals as well as in that of nature, employs means for the realization of his beneficent purposes concerning the race; Therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That, prompted by the hallowed memories of home, and a patriotic regard for the welfare and perpetuity of our nation, and a sincere desire to promote the glory of God in the general diffusion of the principles of morality, of which the church is the teacher and defender, we do solemnly protest against this traffic and crime, which soils the sanctuary of our earlier years, ministers to the degredation of our fellow citizens, and more than all things counteracts the influence of the Christian religion.

Resolved 2d, That, in giving force to this protest, we will practice total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, and that we will enjoin it upon all whom we can in any degree influence.

Resolved 3d, That we will use every possible means to educate the public mind in the principles and duty of absolute and universal prohibition.

Resolved 4th, That we earnestly deprecate the frequent and copious prescription of intoxicating liquors by practicing physicians, and the fatal practice of using them for culinary purposes.

Resolved 5th, That, regarding drunkenness as a crime and as placed on the level of the lowest crimes by the word of God, we therefore recognize the grace of God as the only adequate and efficient means of reclaiming the drunkard; and, disregarding all sentimentalism, we will make our appeal to his conscience and recommend him to the religion of Christ.

Resolved 6th, That we earnestly urge on communities and churches in Centre county the immediate organization of auxiliaries and the active prosecution of the temperance work.

The music on the occasion was led by the choir of the church, and embraced a number of very appropriate temperance pieces.

The interest in the exercises of all the meetings throughout the day was great, and steadily increased up to the close.

It was manifest that good impressions were made and much information imparted, therefore we may confidently look for good results in Philipsburg and its vicinity.

After the adoption of the above resolutions the Alliance adjourned.

J. W. HEATON, Sec. *pro. tem.*

PHILIPSBURG, Dec. 20, 1876.

——John Wolf, of Potters Mills, killed two hogs Dec. 26, sixteen months old, one weighing 480 and the other 484 pounds. Mr. Wolf thinks this beats anything he has seen placed upon record this year. He says that they were Tilden pigs but he changed them into Hayes and Wheeler hogs.

——Now is the time to harvest the ice crop. There will be no excuse for not having cold drinks next season. Ice-cream ought to be plenty and cheap.

——Sleighing is coming on, and every person who wants to go in style will want a nice string of bells. Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., on Allegheny St., have got them. Call and see.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 3811

——A few years ago the worms infested the trees that adorned the parks of the cities of New York and Philadelphia to such an extent that the authorities found it necessary to provide some means to rid the trees of the nuisance. The importation of English sparrows was fixed upon, and a large number of the tiny birds were brought over the briny deep. They have increased so rapidly that the surplus are hunting quarters in other towns—a flock of about fifty now being quartered in Bellefonte. They are about the size of a snow bird, but have a peculiar chirp. They keep in one flock and are continually on the lookout for food. The late snow makes it hard for them to find food, and a few crumbs thrown to them will assist them in keeping alive till spring, when they will repay for the kindness by hunting the worms and bugs that destroy plants in the gardens and yards of those who invite their presence by a little food.

——When John Morrissey declared "all bets off" and proceeded to gather into the gambler's granary his stake-holder's per centum of over $30,000, it settled beyond all cavil the fact that when he passed over for inspection before the celestial Returning Board he will be summarily counted out. But not so with Sechler and his renowned grocery store. That will be counted in as the best and cheapest place in town or country to buy good first-class groceries fresh and pure as the market affords.

——Our friend A. Sussman, Esq., fell on the pavement one day last week and injured himself quite seriously, from the effects of which he was confined to the house for several days. We consider it time for the borough or proper authorities to stop the coasting on the sidewalks, as the danger to pedestrians during the winter season is increased ten fold by allowing sleds on the pavements. If we are not misinformed there is an ordinance in some obscure book that the people never observes, requiring the owners or occupants of property to clean the snow from the pavements within twenty-four hours after it falls. Very little attention is paid to this ordinance, and we suggest to the proper authorities that they should either enforce the ordinance, if there is one, or repeal it for this season, for while the ordinance remains on the book, and any person should fall on an icy pavement and receive injury, the borough is liable for damages, which has already been decided two or three years ago in the court at Meadville, the late Chief Justice Lourie being president judge, by which a lady was awarded three thousand dollars for injuries received by falling on an icy pavement in that town. Forewarned is forearmed.

——The Clinton *Republican* has this to say about the Lock Haven school directors:

REPREHENSIBLE LEGISLATION.

The action of the city School Board, at its last meeting, in defeating a resolution empowering the city superintendent to procure the necessary books for pupils whose parents are not in a pecuniary condition to furnish them, is certainly censurable. If we understand the matter rightly it was merely a question of power; and how easily this could have been settled by simply considering the fact that if the School Board has the power to furnish globes, blackboards, charts, etc., it also has the power to furnish indigent children with the necessary books. Children are frequently excluded from our public schools for no other reason than that they did not have such books as, in the estimation of the teachers, they should have, and by order of the board were compelled to have. This is wrong, and a disgrace to our boasted system of free schools. Free, indeed, when only those in affluent circumstances can obtain the benefits derived from the establishment in our midst. Give us *free* schools; free in the fullest acceptation of the word; schools open alike to the poor and the rich; furnish books to those who are not able to buy them, and you will obtain the gratitude of the multitudinous poor, instead of the eulogiums of the few rich.

When we take into consideration that Lock Haven is governed by the late Tilden Reform Democracy, we are not surprised that the School Board stepped backward, for ignorance is the foundation for modern Democracy.

Centre County Teachers' Institute.

The thirtieth annual institute of the teachers of this county convened in Humes' Hall, at Bellefonte, December 26, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Supt. H. Meyer, having called the meeting to order, stated that he did not propose to make a formal opening address, but simply wished to ask the teachers earnestly to co-operate with him to make the institute interesting and instructive, in as much as as its success depended largely on the individual effort of each teacher.

On motion, the following members were appointed to serve as critics during the entire session, viz: Miss Sadie Caldwell, H. E. Weirich, J. S. Lucas, and T. M. Balliet. A motion was then made, fixing the hours of opening the daily sessions at 9 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., and those of adjournment at 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. The chairman, after explaining the new method of keeping the roll, appointed H. E. Weirich roll clerk for the week, who distributed the certificates of membership.

The regular programme was then taken up, beginning with the subject of Etymology, by T. M. Balliet. He explained the close connection between thought and language, endeavoring to show thereby the importance of studying the origin and history of words. Some of the instructors not being present, the remainder of the session was spent in the transaction of miscellaneous business. A resolution was offered requiring both visitors and teachers to pay a fee of twenty-five cents to attend succeeding county institutes, receiving therefor certificates of admission good for the entire session. A motion was made to adopt the resolution, but after some discussion it was laid on the table till Thursday afternoon. Messrs. S. K. Emerick and A. M. Corman were appointed a committee to collect the fees from the members. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute called to order by the chairman. Opened with prayer by president James Calder of the State College. The chairman appointed the following committees, viz:

On reception.—J. L. Spangler, F. A. Meek, T. M. Balliet.

On resolutions.—W. A. Krise, S. K. Emerick, Mrs. Georgia Perkins, C. C. Shultz, T. M. Balliet.

On nominations.—Miss Clara B. Larkens, T. G. Archey, C. O. Mallory.

On elections.—A. E. Garbrick, Thos. Kirk, L. C. Thomas.

On accounts.—D. B. Fletcher, E. B. Hosterman, W. H. Rote.

Prof. Weaver gave a drill in vocal music, using the book entitled "Songs for To-day."

Prof. Krise then took up the subject of Language Lessons, explaining the place they should hold in our primary schools as an exercise preparatory to the study of a text-book on English Grammar. He showed the advantage of using familiar words, as "telling" and "asking," instead of the technical terms "declarative" and "interrogative" in explaining to elementary classes the different kinds of sentences.

Prof. C. L. Gramly, to whom was assigned the subject of Physiology, then gave an interesting explanation of the anatomy of the human body, pointing out the structure and office of the different bones, and suggesting a method of introducing the subject into our schools in the way of oral instruction.

The institute then sang "The Teachers' Song," after which Mr. Balliet continued the subject of Etymology by giving the origin and history of a number of words and pointing out the lessons which may be learned from them. The treasurer being absent, Mr. G. W. Hosterman was appointed treasurer *pro. tem.*

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Opened by singing "Jesus is Mine." The superintendent then introduced Rev. James Calder, D. D., of the State College, who delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Successful teaching." After explaining by apt illustrations the nature of success in any sphere of life, Dr. Calder went on to consider the difficulties and impediments that lie in the way of successful work in the school room. In the management of our schools we must not lose sight of the fact that no two pupils are alike, either in disposition or intellectual endowment. The home surroundings of different pupils are very different. Dr. Calder here gave a very graphic description of the homes (scarcely to be called such) of many of our pupils, in which the lessons for the school are to be prepared. These, among others, are the difficulties the teacher has to contend with. He is to ascertain the pupil's capacities and the circumstances under which the lessons are to be prepared, and then require a corresponding amount of work of him. The Dr. very pointedly referred to the silent influence a teacher's example exerts over his school. He ought to be a model man. He has no right to indulge in habits which he would not wish to have his pupils contract. He is to teach his pupils good manners and neatness in dress—a point of no little importance—by his own example.

The audience showed their high appreciation of the lecture by their marked attention. After the lecture the institute sang "Praise Ye Jehovah." Adjourned.

——"Hallo, James! Why, you have got a very nice overcoat; better than I supposed you could afford in view of the hard times!" "Don't you know that the New Eagle Clothing Store sell their clothing at cost; and will sell under cost rather than let a buyer go, especially if he wants an overcoat?"

STOCKING SPRING CREEK AND BALD EAGLE WITH FISH.—Through the efforts of some of our citizens who are lovers of piscatorial sports, two hundred and twenty-five black bass have been secured with which to stock Spring creek and the Bald Eagle. Seventy-five of these fish were furnished by the State, and the other hundred and fifty through the liberality of the gentlemen above mentioned. They were then divided into six different lots, and were distributed at different points in the two streams—one was put into the planing mill dam, one at Brockerhoff's dam, one below the bridge at Milesburg, one at Curtin's Works, one at Howard and one at Eagleville. These fish are from two to three years old, and if they are not disturbed for two or three years they will fill the stream so that they cannot be fished out in any lawful way. The State has appointed a Fish Warden who will prosecute all cases of violation by fishing with nets or in any other unlawful manner that may come to his attention, and will be punished to the full extent of the law. All citizens of this vicinity are interested in this matter and should see that the law is regarded, and these fish left in peace and quiet to breed and fill our streams with food for the poor and entertainment for those who love the sport of fishing.

——An oriental traveler describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transport the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'DR. J. C. AYER & Co., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicine and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those Eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came.—*Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.*

—— One of the best jokes of the season was perpetrated on a marquerade party that was gotten up by our genial friend, Benjamin Schroyer, associate express agent, and a few friends. It appears that this party sent cards to the families they intended to visit as a kind of side request to have refreshments ready. Mike Shields, Al. Haupt, and their associates, learning of the anticipations of Schroyer and friends, took time by the forelock, and proceeded then to the places to which cards had been sent, where they partook of a goodly share of the good things that were in waiting for the party of the first part. The best joke of it all was that the persons visited could not tell which were the imposters.

EXCITING BEAR HUNT.—A party consisting of Henry, David, and Fred Yocum, together with Dietrich Bros. and Samuel Homan and son, went to Greensvalley the 13th of December to have a bear hunt, and succeeded in starting Bruin. After starting the chase John Dietrich had the pleasure of wounding the bear in or about the front shoulder, the wound not being sufficient to bring him down. After following the trail until late in the evening they were compelled to abandon it at what is known as Markles Gap, until the following morning, when, with the assistance of a party from Jacksonville with their dogs, took up the trail again, following to Lee's Gap before raising the bear, when Mr. Henry Yocum gave him a hard shot, causing him to bleed freely, at which time the excitement commenced, and concluded in the evening about dusk, when the dogs brought Bruin back to Markles Gap, where it happened that all the hunters had concentrated. When the firing commenced eight shots were fired in less than a minute. But the honor must be given, and it is done with pleasure by all concerned, to Mr. Henry Yocum, for the shot that killed him, when you may bet there was some tall cheering done. The bear weighed 319 5-16 pounds dressed, and over 400 before. He stood 3 feet 2 inches high, measured 6 feet from tip to tip, front leg measured 25 inches in circumference, and hind leg 30. Claimed to be the largest bear killed in these mountains. R. K. W.

JOINTS and muscles, stiff and painful with rheumatism and gout, are promptly relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Local diseases of the skin and defects of the complexion are always remedied by this standard article. Depot Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 1-4w

——Centre Lodge, 268 A. Y. M., elected its officers on the 25th ult. for the ensuing masonic year, as follows: W. M., Thomas A. Hicks; S. W., Daniel H. Hastings; J. W., Elias W. Hale; Secretary, George B. Weaver; Treasurer, Isaac Mitchell; Trustees, John P. Harris, Constans Curtin, F. Potts Green, Wm. P. Wilson, and W. Jackson.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 3, 1876.

The stores of our town continue to attract the attention of buyers, and during the last two or three weeks trade has been unusually large. Messrs. Harper Bros., S. & A. Loeb, and Valentines' new store doing the bulk of the dry goods trade, while Sechler & Co. had a good run for groceries. Shortlidge & Co. had a large run in the grain trade, which added to their sales of coal. We congratulate the above business houses on their success, and have reason to believe that the new year will open with them as favorable as the last year has closed.

WHEAT.—Wheat continues to be the leading article of commerce, and the dealers of our town watch each other's movements with as much jealousy as the most active stock brokers do in Wall street. During the last month the excitement ran high, prices fluctuated to the extreme, at times much higher than the eastern market would warrant. Yet the activity among buyers was unabated for a time, but when the Eastern markets gave way under unfavorable news from Europe the "corner bursted" and prices seemed to fall into their proper channel, and transactions have ran smoothly during the past fortnight. The new year opens with a firmer market Eastward, and prices here have an upward tendency, although there is a slight advance of freights which will cut off profits. Nevertheless competition among the buyers is as lively as ever. Our farming community can rest assured that the buyers and dealers are acting independently of each other, which will keep wheat up to the full market price, although the price must necessarily be the same. When one advances the others are in the very nature of things compelled to follow his example. There is an effort on the part of some grain buyers at least to make Bellefonte the leading grain market for Centre county farmers. They have paid higher prices this winter than has been paid by any other dealers accessible to Centre county farmers, and will continue to pay full prices. This of itself should induce farmers to come here. In addition to this the large number of stores, and the competition among them, puts prices to the lowest notch, which is another inducement to come here for supplies.

CORN.—The competition from the West keeps corn for shipment below its actual value, and as the demand for it is confined to local consumption the prospect for higher prices is not favorable.

RYE.—Rye is in limited request, but the bulk offered is so small purchasers are indifferent about buying at our quotations.

OATS.—There is some inquiry for oats and prices are 5 cents higher than our former quotations. We learn that the quality of oats in the county is very irregular, and it is important that oats offered for sale should be clean and good to command 30 cents per bushel.

CLOVERSEED.—The run for seed common to Centre county farmers during the early part of the season is about over, and prices are beginning to recede, and are now at least 50 cents lower per bushel on prime seed than they were a month ago. Cloverseed is one of the uncertain cereals for dealers to barter in, and it is a nice point for farmers to determine the best time to sell. Most of the seed in Centre county this year is adulterated with a light red seed which detracts from the value to the amount of $1 or $2 per bushel. It is important that farmers should make their seed for sale clean, as buyers can hardly determine what is a fair price for inferior or durty seed, which is generally unsatisfactory to both parties. It should be a rule to make all commodities offered for sale marketable.

BEEF.—There would seem to be a full supply offered for local consumption, which is retailing at 6 cents per pound by the side, 5 cents for fore quarters, and 7 cents for hind quarters.

PORK.—The surplus supply of pork which was bought up so cheap in the early part of the pork season seems to be exhausted and 6 cents cash is the ruling price; but holders are not offering very freely at that.

HAY.—The prices of hay vary with the quality. Choice timothy is held by some at $15 per ton, but others are selling quite as good at $12 per ton. Cash or time makes a great difference with both buyers and sellers.

POTATOES.—Potatoes retail from the stores at $1 per bushel.

APPLES.—Good and choice apples sold on the street last week at 25@30 cents per bushel.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob new	40
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	8 00
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	6
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	20
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	50

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S, 1881, c	117⅛	117⅜
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N	109⅜	109⅝
" " " '65, J. and J	113⅜	113⅝
" " " '67, " "	116⅛	116⅜
" " " '68, " "	117⅞	118⅛
" 10-40 coupon	113⅝	113⅞
" Pacific 6's, cy	121¾	122
New 5's, Reg. 1881	112	112⅛
" " c 1881	111⅝	112⅛
Gold	107	107⅛
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	48½	48¾
Reading	19¾	20
Philadelphia and Erie	13⅞	14⅛
Lehigh Navigation	31⅝	31¾
" Valley	47¾	48
United R. R. of J	138	140
Oil Creek	8½	8⅝
Northern Central	24	55⅛
Central Transportation	40¾	40⅞
Nesquehoning	51	52
North Pennsylvania	49⅛	50
C. & A, Mortgages 6's '89	109⅛	109¾

MARRIED.

McKINNEY—MARKS—On the 21st ult., by the Rev. W. Guynn, John D. McKinney to Miss Clara M. Marks, all of Milesburg.

VonNEIDA-RIEGEL—On Thursday, Dec. 28, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George P. Hartzell, Mr. John S. VonNeida to Miss Marie Etta Riegel, both of Porter township, Clinton county, Pa.

CADWALLADER—WILSON—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. Guynn, Oscar S. Cadwallader to Miss Lew T. A. Wilson, all of Unionville.

ROOT—IDDINGS—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. W. Guynn, Edward N. Root, of Sabbath Rest, Blair Co., to Miss M. Eleanor Iddings, of Unionville.

SMITH—WILSON—On the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. Guynn, W. H. Smith, Esq., to Miss Emily R. Wilson, all of Unionville.

ROLLER—HUNTER—At Buffalo Run, Dec. 28, 1876, by Rev. J. V. R. Hughes, Mr. Joseph Roller, of Prairie Ave, Illinois, to Miss Isabella Hunter, daughter of Robt. Hunter, Esq.